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J. M.
THORBURN
& CO

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS

THE LARGEST COLLECTION
IN THE WORLD

15 JOHN STREET
NEW YORK

FOR THE
FLOWER
GARDEN

FOR THE
LAWN

FOR THE
VEGETABLE
GARDEN

FOR THE
FARM AND
NURSERY



COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS

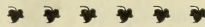
FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

These assortments contain only the most approved and choicest sorts, such as we confidently recommend as sure to give satisfaction. The quantities in the various assortments are carefully arranged to suit large and small gardens, and purchasers may thus be free from the doubt often felt as to the proper quantity to buy.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.	NO. 1.	NO. 2.	NO. 3.	NO. 4.
		By Mail, \$5.75.	By Mail, \$11.50.	By Mail, \$18.	\$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Valentine Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Challenger Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beets	Egyptian and Edmand	of each	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Columbian		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half-Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	All-Seasons	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone-Head, for pickling	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrots	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching	of each	1 pa.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Melrose Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Hickox Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large-seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumbers	Improved White Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Commercial Pickle		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Long Purple				½ oz.
Endive	Green Curled and Broad-Leaved	of each	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leeks	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trionon Cos	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melons	Orange Christina	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial and Cole's Early	of each	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onions	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Tripoli		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Parsnips	Abbott's, or Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early Market	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Heroine	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	4 qt.
Peppers	Sweet Mountain		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			½ oz.	½ oz.
Radishes	White-Tipped Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Victoria	½ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squashes	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	The Faxon	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomatoes	Thorburn New York	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Long Keeper		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Stone	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnips	White Model and Yellow Globe	of each	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties	each	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.

J. M. Thorburn & Co.

Annual Catalogue High-Class Seeds



IN ISSUING our Ninety-sixth Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

Whenever our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a remittance in the form of a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address, always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Prices.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. All ordinary sorts of seeds can be had in five-cent papers.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course, we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed. To save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, Address, Etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on EACH of their orders, their name and address*; also, to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT or MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

Shipments by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

Warranties.—Seeds of the best quality will often fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continuous drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered. We may also mention the well-known tendency of many vegetables to revert to their original types, notwithstanding the care of the seed-grower; the yellow-podded wax Beans becoming green, the yellow and white Celery becoming more or less green, dwarf Peas becoming running sorts, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary; viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barnyard-manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be perfectly south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard-manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money both be abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must

be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the Catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed, to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hotbed, or even in a coldframe, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hotbed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc., but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hotbed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

To Prepare a Coldframe.—The coldframe is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of 10 or 12 inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hotbed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some 8 or 10 days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about 25 or 30 days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a coldframe in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOTBED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hotbed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse-manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed, even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation or pit 2½ feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 6 x 3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be 18 inches high at the back and 12 inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, 2 to 2½ feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of 6 to 8 inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills 2 to 3 inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hotbeds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

Books for the Garden.

In addition to the select list of the older standard horticultural and agricultural works given below, we call especial attention to the fresh and valuable books included in the GARDEN-CRAFT SERIES and in the RURAL SCIENCE SERIES. These works are either written or edited by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, one of the most original and practical investigators of the age.

THE GARDEN-CRAFT SERIES.

This series, to which new volumes are being rapidly added, embraces various manuals of practice, giving in plain terms up-to-date information and experience on the subjects treated. Each is so arranged as to present a thoroughly practical and convenient guide to the operations described, and contains the sum of extensive experimentation and investigation. All are fully illustrated and bound uniformly in flexible cloth, so that they may be readily carried in the pocket and used by busy men.

The Horticulturist's Rule-Book. By L. H. Bailey. A compendium of useful knowledge for all who have to do with the garden, fruit-farm and glass-house. How to fight insects and plant diseases; details as to heating glass-houses; exhibition rules; and a thousand and one items of reliable information in most convenient and accessible shape. The book is a necessity to gardeners and growers. Illustrated. Fourth edition; 12mo, flexible cloth, 302 pages. 75 cents.

The Nursery-Book. By L. H. Bailey. How to multiply plants, with complete details as to all forms of propagation, budding, grafting, seed-sowing, etc., and an extensive alphabetical nursery list of plants in both common and botanical names. Illustrated. Third edition; 12mo, flexible cloth, 365 pages. \$1.

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The Forcing-Book. By L. H. Bailey. How to grow vegetables under glass, with complete details as to construction and management of forcing houses. Summarizes the best practice of successful growers, together with results of interesting experiments in watering, artificial lighting, etc. Includes instructions for combating insects and diseases. Valuable alike to the amateur or practical gardener. Fully illustrated. 12mo, flexible cloth. \$1.

THE RURAL SCIENCE SERIES.

While this series treats fully of practice, its main inquiry is as to the scientific facts of the subjects taken up. The volumes are written by acknowledged authorities, under the editorship of Professor Bailey, and those already published have elicited wide commendation. Others are to follow.


The Spraying of Plants. By Professor E. G. Lodeman, of Cornell University. This vitally important subject is exhaustively treated, both from its practical and scientific standpoints. It is, in fact, a complete manual for the application of fungicides and insecticides, and is invaluable to every fruit-grower, in these days when spraying is so necessary to secure good crops. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, 399 pages. \$1.

The Soil. By Professor Franklin H. King, of the University of Wisconsin. In this work are fully discussed the nature, relations and fundamental principles of management of the soil, in a manner which will prove most helpful to intelligent farmers and gardeners. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, 303 pages. 75 cents.

The Survival of the Unlike. By L. H. Bailey. A collection of evolution essays suggested by the study of domestic plants. Extremely interesting to those who want to investigate the scientific reasons for natural phenomena; full of valuable suggestions and notes. 8vo, cloth, 515 pages. \$2.

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New, Rare and Valuable Flower Seeds.

Ray Aster.

A new and quite distinct class of Aster, having long, slender, quilled florets, resembling some of the straight-rayed Japanese Chrysanthemums. The plants grow about 20 inches high, and are of branching, candelabrum habit. The flowers are very large, measuring 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and are borne on long, strong stems. They present a charming and striking appearance, and are excellent for floral designs. We offer them in two colors, White and Bright Rose. Per pkt., 25 cts.

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For many years the popular taste was all for double flowers; but recently a reaction in favor of single flowers has set in, and in consequence, the attention of cultivators has been turned in that direction. To this new taste we owe the rich and brilliant assortments of single-flowering Dahlias which are now so popular, and also the single-flowering Asters which we now offer. The plants are of neat habit, and the single, star-shaped flowers are borne in great numbers, on strong, long stalks. They appear early and last long, and are excellent for cut-flowers, keeping fresh in water for eight or ten days after being cut. Planted out in beds or borders, they have a brilliant effect, the colors including white, pink, rose, dark red, light and dark blue. Per pkt., 15c.

Aster, Japanese Tassel.

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The plants grow about 3 feet high, and produce six to eight strong flower-stalks, each of which bears 15 or 20 magnificent blossoms of a beautiful blue color, and almost twice the size of the ordinary *C. persicifolia*. The plant is perfectly hardy, free-flowering and long-lasting in bloom, and is one of the best perennials for groups and borders, and equally valuable for cut-flowers. Per pkt., 25 cts.

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A new, large-flowering strain of the popular Double Margaret Carnation, which begin blooming in five months from sowing, and produce their very sweet-scented flowers when other Carnations have ceased to bloom. They are perfectly hardy, in rich variety of colors, and as high as 80 per cent come double from seed. Per pkt., 25 cts.

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A very showy new variety of dwarf and compact habit, and with very large, satiny, brilliant, deep blood-red flowers. It is the darkest-colored of all Godetias, the richness and brilliancy of its flowers being simply gorgeous. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Heuchera alba.

A pure white-flowering variety of the charming *H. sanguinea*, which is one of the finest hardy perennials of recent introduction, and recommended as an excellent plant for furnishing cut-flowers. It is allied to the Saxifragas and is of a neat, bushy habit, with light green and slightly hairy leaves. The graceful flower-spikes, 15 to 20 inches in height, are excellent for bouquets. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Cosmos, Single Dahlia-Flowered Crimson.

Splendid flowers of the deepest, richest shades of crimson, very large, resembling single Dahlias in shape; with age they take on a lighter shade, which adds greatly to the effect, giving several different shades on one plant; the contrast between the brilliant red flowers and the rich green of the foliage is very striking. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Erigeron hybridus roseus.

A cross between *E. aurantiacus* and *E. Villarsi*, retaining most of the habit of the latter, but the flowers of the former. It is a hardy perennial, but if sown early, it flowers the first season from seed. The flowers are of a beautiful purplish rose, with clear golden yellow disk, and measure about 1 inch across. They are produced in great numbers without interruption, from May until late in the autumn. Per pkt., 25 cts.



COSMOS, NEW GIANT EARLY-FLOWERING FANCY, NATURAL SIZE.

Cosmos, New Giant Early-flowering Fancy.

The flowers of this superb new strain are of immense size, measuring from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across, and are produced in great diversity of form and coloring. In the mixture are monster pink and white flowers, beautiful crimson shades, delicate white and mauve; white, daintily tinted and clouded with pink and mauve. Some of the large white blossoms have broad plaited petals, with pinked edges, resembling the *Romneya Coulteri*, or California Tree Poppy, while immense pink and white flowers, with overlapping petals, resemble Camellias, although larger and more beautiful. The colors range from pure white through shades of pink, deep rose and crimson, to light red. Of the latter there are many dark shades heretofore unknown in Cosmos. There are white ones, delicately flushed or flecked with pink or mauve, and very beautiful flowers in pink and mauve have a dark red ring around the eye.

We offer separate colors and mixed as follows:

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
Giant Red	\$0 15	Giant White	\$0 15
Giant Pink	15	Giant Mixed	10

Cosmos, New "Marguerite."

One of the prettiest and daintiest varieties imaginable; the flowers measure from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches across; the petals are deeply and irregularly laciniated or fringed; the flowers resemble the Marguerites, but are much more asthetic and beautiful. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Cosmos, Improved New Yellow.

This yellow Cosmos is a great improvement over the small yellow offered last season. The flowers are of greater substance, and have long stems, and measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches or more across; the petals are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, the color is a rich sunflower-yellow; frequently the petals are toothed at the edges; the foliage is larger, though finely cut; the plants are of a more upright habit of growth. The Yellow Cosmos blooms from the seed in about six weeks from planting, and continues to bloom for months. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Datura, "Golden Queen."

This superb new variety has all the fine qualities of the popular *D. cornucopia*, but on account of its brilliant yellow flowers it is a much more showy and effective plant. From seed sown in the open ground, it grows in a single season to a height of 2½ feet, forming a stocky, very bushy and compact plant, requiring no support. The flowers are of gigantic size, many of them 10 inches long, very double, and produced in great numbers. It makes a magnificent pot plant, and is admirably adapted for massing and backgrounds, the large bright flowers contrasting strikingly with the dark green foliage. Per pkt., 10 cts.



DATURA, "GOLDEN QUEEN."

giving a large proportion of beautiful blossoms with six lobes. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Cardinal Poppy,**NEW HYBRIDS.**

These are splendid new hybrids of the double Cardinal Poppy introduced three years ago. They are distinguished by their very dwarf, compact and robust habit. The plant grows about 18 inches high, with deeply lacinated dark green foliage. Among the diverse and beautiful shades appearing in the flowers, are chamois, and brilliant rose on light ground, and purple, crimson and brick-rose on black-brown or violet ground. It continues to bloom much longer than any other double annual variety, and its exceptionally showy flowers render it very effective, either for beds or mixed borders. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Poppy, "Irresistible."

A magnificent new pæony-flowered tree Poppy that grows to the height of 5 feet or more, with immense, perfectly round flowers, measuring 7 or 8 inches across; the petals are very beautifully shaped and cut; the colors are soft, melting, pinkish red, and other shades. The flowers are larger than those of any other Poppy. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Hibiscus, "Crimson Eye."

The flowers are very large, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the center. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is a robust grower and perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Superb New Large-flowered Petunias.

Ruffled Giants. New; very large-flowered; ruffled, fluted and fringed, striped and mottled, blotched and solid self-colors. Per pkt., 50 cts.

Ring of Emerald. Large pink and crimson flowers, bordered with green. Per pkt., 50 cts.

"The Rainbow." Throats intense yellow; richest colorings. Pkt., 50c.

Six-lobed White. Large, pure white, giving a large proportion of beautiful blossoms with six lobes. Per pkt., 50 cts.



HIBISCUS, "CRIMSON EYE."

Imperial Japanese Morning-Glory.

A new class of Morning-Glory from Japan. The flowers are of exquisite beauty in form and coloring, and of enormous size, often 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are easily cultivated and grow rapidly to a height of 30 or 40 feet. The colors vary from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine, through blues and purples to almost black, some being mottled, striped, penciled and bordered in infinite variety and diversity. The foliage also is often prettily variegated. Per pkt., 10 cts.



NEW DOUBLE MORNING-GLORY.

New Double Morning-Glory.

This is the first Double Morning-Glory ever introduced. The flowers are white, with delicate purple marks in the center. Sometimes there are several rows of fringed petals. It grows rapidly and bears its large, handsome flowers abundantly, a large proportion coming double from seed. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Physalis Francheti.

A new giant Winter Cherry from Japan, producing fruits twice as large as those of the old Winter Cherry, *P. Alkekengi*. It is a hardy herbaceous perennial, growing about 2 feet high, of erect habit, with handsome foliage. The most striking feature is the brilliant seed-pods, which are over 2 inches in diameter, and of a charming brilliant orange-vermilion tint, and enclose a cherry-like fruit of the same color. The fruit is edible, and specially recommended as a preserve. The intense color of the seed-pods makes the plant very valuable for all sorts of autumn and winter decorations. Per. pkt., 15 cts.

Statice superba alba.

This new hardy annual is a white-flowering variety of the rose-flowered *Statice superba* introduced some years ago. The foliage forms an elegant rosette on the ground, from which rise up many slender-branched flower-stalks, the center one about a foot high. These are covered with innumerable little flowers, which, in opening, are suffused with delicate rose, but afterwards become pure white. It is an exceedingly ornamental plant, and remains a long time in bloom. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Ten-Weeks Stock, "White Pearl."

A very distinct new variety, growing only about 6 inches high, prettily formed, with very small foliage densely clustered round the stem. The bloom-spikes are closely set with small flowers nearly globular in shape, with numerous petals pressed closely together. When opening, the flower shows a yellowish green heart, but it soon changes to pure white. Unlike other Ten-Weeks Stocks, this variety continues blooming until late in the autumn.

The regular, dwarf, compact habit, and the exquisite elegance of the flower render this one of the best novelties of the season. Per pkt, 30 cts.



NEW SWEET PEA,
"RED RIDING-HOOD."



PHYSALIS FRANCHETI.

New Sweet Pea, "Red Riding-hood."

In this variety we have a fixed type, and an absolutely new departure in form. When fully developed the standard and wings are a pleasing rosy pink, shading to bluish white at the calyx; the keel, which is almost completely enveloped, being nearly pure white. The standard is diminutive, and peculiarly convoluted, forming a hood around the wings, which protrude in wavy form, lending a novel and pleasing character to the flower. The fragrance surpasses in a marked degree that of other varieties of Sweet Peas. Although unusually robust in habit, it is early flowering, and in plenitude and continuity of bloom it excels all other existing sorts. The length and rigidity of the stems are remarkable; they run 18 inches long and over, and when cut the stem and bloom retain their stability for a much longer period than other sorts. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Other New Sweet Peas.

(For descriptions, see pages 108 and 109.)

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Alice Eckford	\$0 10	\$0 50	Crown Jewel	\$0 10	\$0 50
Captivation	10	50	Little Dorrit	10	60
Countess of Aberdeen	10	50	Mikado	10	50

New, Rare and Valuable Vegetable Seeds.

Bean, Thorburn Valentine Wax.

First in Earliness, First in Productiveness, and First in Quality.

This is an improved Extra Early Valentine Bean, with round *wax* pods. The type is perfectly fixed. It grows only about 15 inches high with a strong stalk and an abundance of foliage. It is without any exception the earliest Wax Bean in use. The pods are very meaty, and with so very little string that they may justly be called stringless. It is the best quality for snap Beans of any Wax Bean in use. It is remarkably free from rust, and remains a long time without becoming tough. Combined with these valuable features of extreme earliness and excellence of quality is its enormous productiveness. In this respect, also, it excels any Wax Bean in cultivation. Per qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25.

Cabbage, Erfurt Round Sugar.

A very solid, short-stemmed variety, which, when pickled, turns to a beautiful golden yellow color, making it a most valuable sort for sour-kraut. It is also useful for general use, being very tender, and an excellent keeper during the winter. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Cabbage, Danish Ball-head.

The heads are very hard and round, of good size, and fine for keeping and shipping. In Denmark it is the main winter sort grown, and large quantities are exported to the London market. The seed we offer was raised for us by a responsible Danish grower. Per oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$2.

Celery, Thorburn Fin de Siècle.

In the course of the century that is now drawing to a close we have introduced many varieties of Celery, some of which have had their day, and others of which still hold their own among the best. But the one we are now entrusting with the reputation of a hundred years will, we are confident, justify its title to the distinction.

It is not a sport or hybrid, white or yellow, but a common green Celery of the old familiar kind. But it has a pedigree and breeding and traditions and a name which it must preserve.

After growing to a great size, it lends itself readily to the blanching process, assuming a rich yellow tinge in the heart, and presenting a very attractive appearance. As to its more important qualities, we may mention that a large Celery grower, who had some of it for trial last year, pronounced it the very best for market purposes of all the sorts he grew. With ourselves it proved to be the largest, hardest, solidest, crispest, best keeper and best shipping winter Celery we know of.

We are offering it this year in small quantities, so that every one may have an opportunity of ascertaining its sterling qualities. Next year they will not need our recommendation. Per pkt., 25 cts.



Endive, Self-bleaching Curled.

A splendid strain of this salad, which blanches without requiring to be tied up, like the other sorts. It grows very large, with handsome curled, crimped leaves. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Pea, "Duke of York."

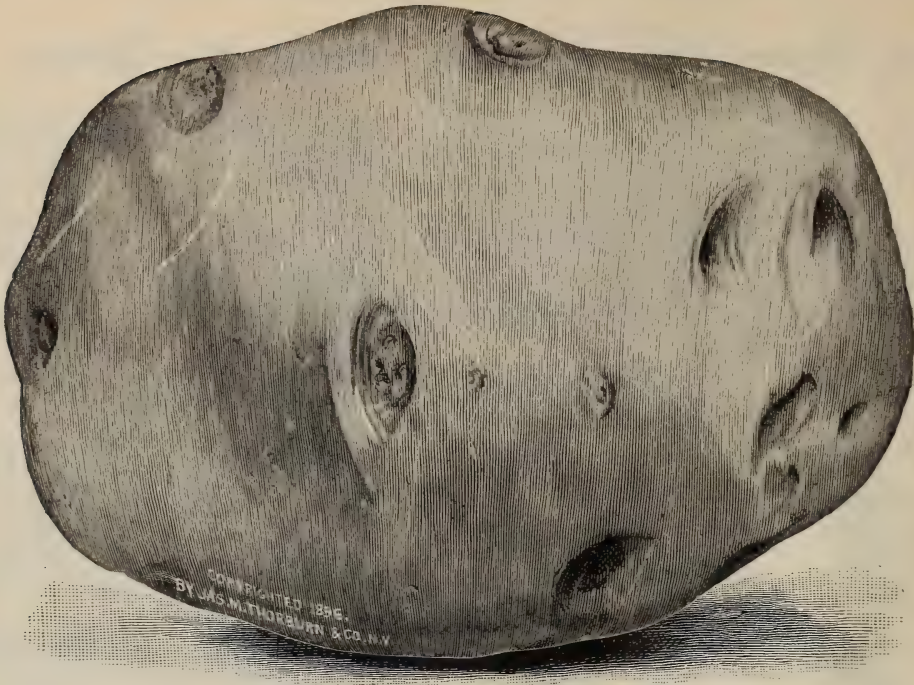
It is impossible to speak too highly of this splendid new wrinkled Pea. It is the most distinct and valuable that has been introduced for years. It has been well described as an earlier and dwarfer form of the "Duke of Albany," possessing all the good qualities of that standard variety, but maturing two or three weeks earlier, and producing an equally large crop on a plant growing only 3 feet high. It is of robust growth, very large, long and full podded, and of finest flavor. Per qt., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.75.

Radish, Germanic Forcer.

A thoroughbred new strain for forcing under glass. It is of a deep scarlet color, round in shape, crisp and delicately flavored, and matures in about 20 days after sowing the seed. It is the earliest, prettiest and best of all the forcing sorts. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Tomato, Thorburn New York.

A new and entirely distinct variety, discovered four years ago in a field of the Acme Tomato. After three years of careful culture it has retained uniformly its distinctive features, and we have every reason to consider the type perfectly fixed. It differs in form from all other Tomatoes, being hexagon-shaped and unusually deep. In color it is deep red, with a purplish tinge, and altogether it is as handsome as it is unique. In size it averages a little larger than the Acme; the flesh is very solid, and of mild, agreeable flavor. It is *extra early* in ripening, a vigorous grower and a great yielder. It is excellently adapted for canning purposes, and its extremely long-keeping qualities and thick, smooth skin make it a most valuable shipping variety. Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50.



THORBURN NEW WHITE PEACH-BLOW POTATO.

Thorburn New White Peach-Blow Potato.

This is a seedling of the old "Excelsior," which has always been considered the standard for quality as well as the latest keeper known. In table quality this new seedling is fully equal to its parent, which is the very highest recommendation that could be given it. The flesh, as well as the skin, is of extreme whiteness. It is very dry when cooked, and does not fall in pieces, as most dry varieties do. It is the freest from scab of any variety we have any knowledge of. It has been, so far, entirely free from rot. There has never yet been a hollow-hearted one found among them. The vines make a very heavy, luxuriant growth. The flower is large and purple. In growth, quality and general appearance this variety resembles the old and once popular "White Peach-Blow," but it will yield very much more, and is earlier in ripening. (2 lbs. by mail for 60 cts.) $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$5.50; bbl., \$12.

Tomato, The Democrat.

This is a cross-bred variety of Mr. Carman's, the female parentage being the same as that of the Autocrat, which it resembles in form, solidity, fewness of seeds and ripening about the stem. It is also of large size and very prolific. In color it is a fine dark purplish red. It is a vigorous grower, with dark green foliage. Medium early and a good shipper. The finest large tomato grown. Per pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.

Turnip, Thorburn Half-long Extra Early White.

This new variety is very much earlier than any other variety grown, a great deal earlier than even the Milan. It may be sown in February, in frames, and will form fine half-long white Turnips of the most delicate quality in a surprisingly short time. It may also be grown in medium warm hotbeds. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Chinese Vegetables.

Many garden vegetables have been introduced into this country by the Chinese. The following are a few of those cultivated by the Chinese gardeners in the vicinity of New York. They are worthy of a place in American gardens:

Pe-Tsai, or Chinese Cabbage. The plant bears a loose lettuce-like head of crisp leaves, which is used like cabbage. It does best in a rather cool, moist soil. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Chinese Mustard. An excellent plant for greens, producing an enormous amount of herbage. The leaves have an agreeable flavor when cooked like ordinary spinach. Per oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Chinese Tuberous-rooted Mustard. Grown for its small, turnip-like roots, which are excellent for salads. Per oz., 15 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Chinese Yam. (*Dioscorea batatas*.) The roots are used like potatoes. Roots, per doz., 60 cts.; per 100, \$3.50.

Zit-kwa. (*Benincasa cerifera*.) The Wax Gourd. The fruit is round or oblong, with solid white flesh. It is excellent for preserves or sweet pickles. It requires the same culture as the muskmelon. Per pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

La-kwa. (*Momordica charantia*.) The Balsam Pear is a favorite with the Chinese, who use it largely in salads, pickles and curries. It is necessary to boil it in water first, to remove bitterness. Per pkt., 5c.; oz., 25 cts.

Sing-kwa. (*Luffa acutangula*, the Dish-cloth Gourd.) The fruit is eaten before it is mature, either sliced like cucumbers, in soups, or cooked like squash. Per pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

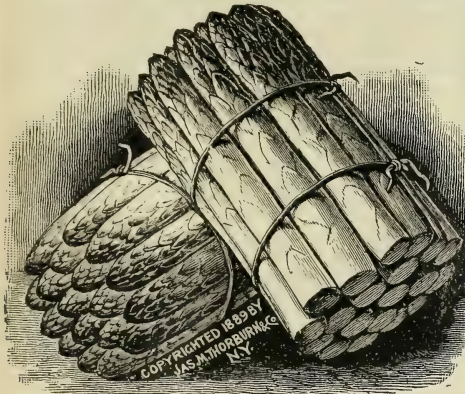
Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express or postage charges. If postage is to be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound.

See inside front cover of this catalogue for complete assortment of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 foot apart in April or May (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds 5 feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and allow 12 inches in the rows; set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with 6 inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.



ASPARAGUS.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
	Two-year-old roots per 100, 85 cts.; per 1,000, \$6 . .			
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus	10	20	50
	Two-year-old roots per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7 . .			
17	Barr Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color	10	15	40
	Two-year-old roots per 100, 85 cts.; per 1,000, \$6 . .			
18	Columbian Mammoth White. A variety producing largely white shoots	10	25	75
	Two-year-old roots per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7.50 . .			

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichoke.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 2 feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. When cold weather sets in bank the earth to the top, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. Artichoke may also be treated as an annual by sowing the seed in hotbed during February, and transplanting in May. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
21	French Globe. The standard and best variety . . pkt., 10c. .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
23	Italian Purple. Extra early Italian variety . . . pkt., 10c. .	30	85	3 00
24	Jerusalem Artichoke. See page 50.			



FRENCH ARTICHOKE

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor.



THORBURN VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles*. Krup-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

Per qt. ½pk. Per pk. Per bus.

30	Thorburn Prolific Market Bean. Enormously productive, the light green pods being borne in thick clusters; pods long, perfectly round, solid-fleshed . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
31	Nettle-Leaved Bagnolet. Straight, long, green pods; very productive . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
32	Marvel of Paris. Long, slender pods; early and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
34	Triumph of the Frames. A dwarf green-seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is the best of all for growing in frames . . .	30	1 00	1 75	5 50
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra-early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod Bean . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing . . .	25	75	1 00	3 25
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; very early and productive . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
52	Round Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Very prolific; pods neither flat nor round . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods . . .	30	85	1 25	4 00
62	Refugee, Thorburn Extra Early. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50
64	" Late, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender; largely grown for main crop; round pod . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50
65	" Golden. Has round pods of light green color; of strong growth, and very productive . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
66	" Galega. An improved large late Refugee . . .	25	75	1 00	3 50

DWARF WAX BEANS.

68	Thorburn Valentine Wax. First in earliness, first in productiveness, and first in quality. A perfect Valentine Bean, with <i>wax</i> pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
70	Black Wax, Improved Prolific. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
71	" Challenge. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
73	" Bismarck. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
74	" Currie Rust-Proof. Flat pods; very early and productive . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
76	Black-Eyed Wax. Very early and very productive; yellow pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
77	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
78	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great size . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
79	Keeney Rustless Golden Wax. Productive; superior quality; golden yellow pods, meaty, thick and flat when young, and semi-round later; stringless even when quite large, but it is quite a runner . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
80	Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round golden pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00

DWARF WAX BEANS, continued.

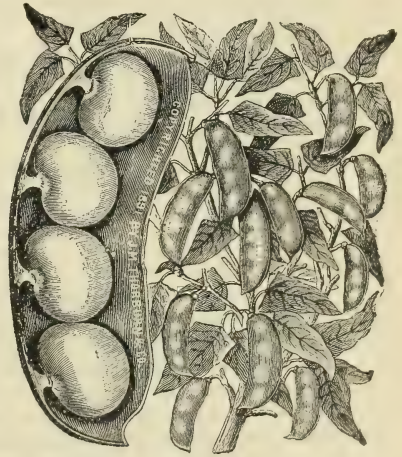
		Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
81	Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
82	Pink-Eyed Wax. Pods longer and rounder than those of the Golden Wax. . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
85	Thorburn Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
86	Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; long, flat, purely wax pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
87	Saddle-Back Wax. Large, long, round, stringless pods; fine quality . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
88	White Wax. Flat, yellow pods . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
190	Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest podded of all the wax sorts . . .	35	1 25	2 00	7 00

WHITE BEANS.

91	Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). The dwarf form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Limas. It possesses the flavor of the genuine Challenger Lima, thus differing from all other Bush Limas. It is exceedingly productive, bearing from 50 to 60 pods on the bush . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
92	Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large flat Pole Lima . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
93	Henderson Bush Lima, or Sieva. Productive . . .	25	85	1 50	5 00
93a	Jackson Wonder Dwarf Sieva, or Lima. Speckled . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
94	White Valentine. Round pod . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
95	Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white Bean for forcing . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
96	Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup Bean; very early . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
97	Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort, of upright growth . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
98	White French Flageolet. Used as a shell Bean in the green state; fine . . .	25	75	1 25	4 00
99	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe . . .	20	60	1 00	3 00
100	White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell Bean . . .	20	60	1 00	3 00



THORBURN REFUGEE WAX BEAN.



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills 2 feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These Beans are eaten shelled.

		Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
106	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
108	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans, and an extensively grown sort . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
109	Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor . . .	25	75	1 25	4 50
110	Green Windsor. A green "Long-Pod" . . .	30	90	1 50	5 00
112	Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan . . .	20	60	1 00	3 50

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco.* Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five Beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles 8 or 10 feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



LIMA BEAN.

114	Lima, Challenger. Thick and productive; the best of all. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.				
115	“ Large White. Largely grown and highly esteemed. Qt. 30c., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.				
116	“ Thorburn Many-in-a-Pod. A pedigree Bean, with very large pods, containing more Beans than any other sort. Of finest quality. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.				
118	“ Ford Mammoth Pod. Very productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk., \$1 pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.				
120	“ King of the Garden. Large in pod and Bean. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.				
124	“ Dreer. Thick, and of fine quality. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.				
126	“ Early Jersey. Matures earlier than the large Lima. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.50.				
128	“ Horticultural. Said to be a cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. Early and productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75.				
129	“ Early Black. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.				
130	“ Small White, or Sieva. Very productive. Qt. 30 cts., ½pk. \$1, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.				
131	“ Soisson (The French Lima). Very large, flat, white. Qt. 30 cts.				
132	Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. Good as a snap or shell Bean. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.				
133	Speckled Cut-Short, or Corn Hill. Used for planting among corn. Qt., 30c., ½pk. \$1, pk. 1.75, bus. \$6.				
134	Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.				
135	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 75 cts., pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.50.				
136	Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole Bean; very ornamental. Qt. 25 cts., ½pk. 85 cts., pk. \$1.50, bus. \$5.				
137	Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender . . .	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
138	Lazy Wife. Long, green pods; white Beans; late . . .	\$0 25	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 00
143	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner . . .	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
144	Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green, very long; very prolific . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
145	Golden Andalusia. Most productive; Beans pure white, round . . .	25	85	1 50	5 00
148	Transylvanian Butter. Very long, broad, green, stringless pods . . .	40	1 40	2 50	9 00
156	White Algerian Wax. Yellow stringless pods . . .	60			
162	Black German Wax. Yellow pods . . .	40			
163	Giant Red Wax. Very large pods . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
165	Flageolet Wax Pole. Large yellow, stringless pods . . .	35	1 25	2 25	8 00
173	Mont d'Or, or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods . . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
179	French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from 2 to 3 feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush . . . per gill, 25 cts. . .	30	1 00	1 75	6 00

BORAGE.

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as a salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil; transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of six weeks' growth.

183	Borage	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLA PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Pimpernell.

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

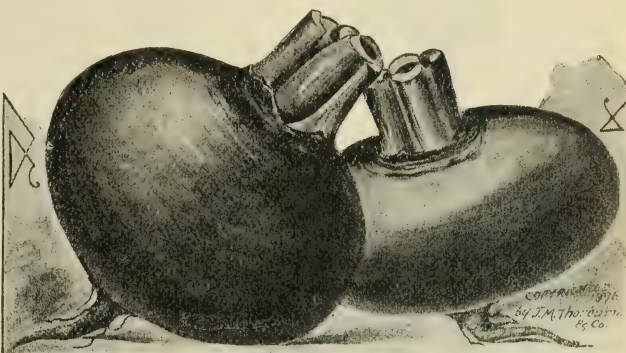
191	Garden	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* *Salatrübe.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 to 6 lbs. to the acre), and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up, thin from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets pulled out of the row are excellent used as Spinach.

- 192 **Extra-Early Egyptian.** Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape. Oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50c.
 193 **Crosby Egyptian.** Extra early, round, dark red. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.
 194 **Extra-Early Eclipse.** Very early; round-rooted and dark red. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.



	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
195 Electric. Extra early, nearly round variety; deep rich crimson color and fine table quality	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
196 Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain	10	20	50
197 Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market	10	20	50
198 Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet	10	20	50
199 Columbia. A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality	10	20	60
200 Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf-growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender, early	10	20	60
213 Edmand Blood Turnip. A market-gardeners' strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality	10	20	50
214 Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive	10	20	40
215 Bassano. Early, flat, light color	10	20	50
220 Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender	10	20	60
224 Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain	10	20	60
226 Black Queen. Very dark, half-long roots, leaves almost pure black	10	20	60
228 Ne Plus Ultra. Very dark, half-long; foliage dark	15	30	1 00
230 Victoria. Metallic red	15	35	1 25
232 Dell. Black-leaved	15	35	1 25
234 Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety	10	20	50

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the leaves only are used; very ornamental.



ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
247 Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian . . .	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$1 25
248 Yellow-Ribbed Chilian . . .	20	35	1 25
249 Crimson-Veined Brazilian . .	20	35	1 25
250 Golden-Veined Brazilian . .	20	35	1 25
252 Scarlet-Veined Brazilian . .	20	35	1 25
253 Dracaena-leaved	20	40	1 50

These are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage.

BEETS, MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.


Runkelrüben.

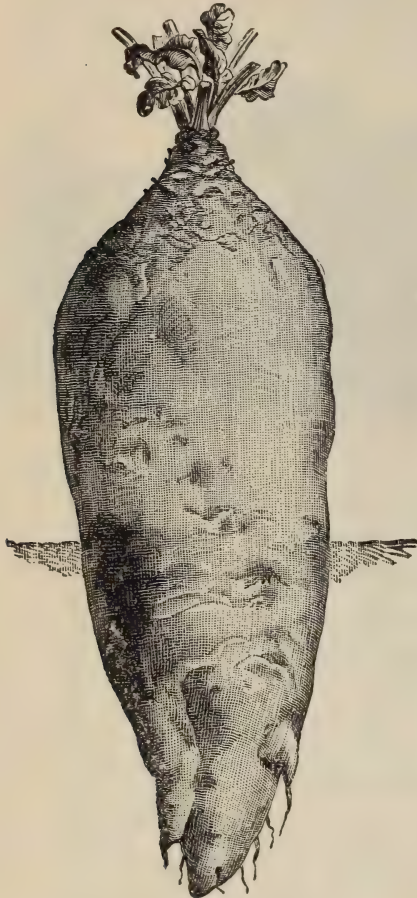
CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June (4 to 5 lbs. to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are 3 to 4 inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200

lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC., continued.

6 feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. As soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about 6 or 8 inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

 Prices for large quantities on application.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
262 Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 25 cts. per lb.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
263 Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	10	15	40
266 Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	30
268 Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort, of good quality, and produced in great abundance	10	15	30
270 Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	15	30
274 Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	15	30
276 Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well, and is relished by stock	10	15	30
278 Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the above, but of a deeper, richer color	10	15	30
286 Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock-feeding	10	15	30
290 White French Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding; a standard variety	10	15	30
293 Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing Beet; exceedingly productive	10	15	30

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Brocoli.* Spargeltohl.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn 3 or 4 inches apart. Plant out 2 feet apart each way when the plants are about 4 inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
300 Early White	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
301 Mammoth White	40	1 25	4 00
303 Early Purple	25	75	2 50
305 Early Walcheren	40	1 25	4 00
307 Early Purple Cape	40	1 25	4 00
311 Snow White	75		
312 White Sprouting	25	75	2 50
313 Purple Sprouting	25	75	2 50
314 Veitch Self-Protecting	30	85	3 00
315 Sulphur-colored	25	75	2 50
316 Chapel Cream	25	75	2 50



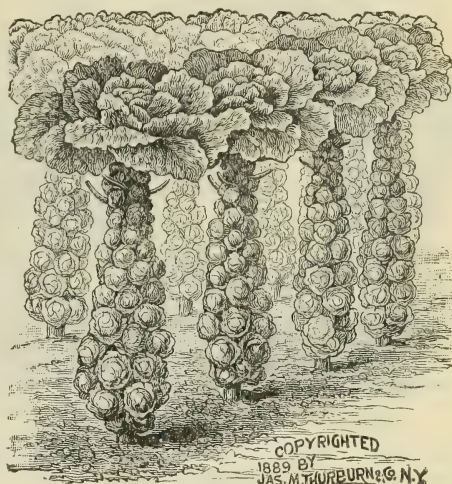
BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brusels.* Rosenkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, the Brussels Sprout is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprout is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprout; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprout would be as popular as it is valuable; few people appreciate it at its full worth.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
318 Best French, or Roseberry. Very good	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
319 Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain	20	60	2 00
320 Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality	20	60	2 00



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until the latter part of July. For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to 5 inches in row, main crop 6 to 7 inches; the rows 10 inches apart for early crop, 14 for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of 2 pounds to the acre.



DANVERS CARROT.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
320a Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321 Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	15	30	1 00
322 Bellot. Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or outdoor	15	30	1 00
323 Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short	10	25	75
324 Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots	10	25	75
326 Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive	10	25	75
330 Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality	10	25	75
332 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort	10	25	75
334 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	10	25	75
338 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	10	25	75
340 Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive	10	25	75
342 Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	10	25	75
343 Intermediate Long Scarlet. Splendid new strain	15	30	1 00
344 Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding	10	20	60
345 St. Valery. Long red; for feeding stock	10	20	60
346 Altringham. Long red; productive	10	20	50
348 Long White. Very large; for stock	10	20	45

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring, sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants 2 feet apart one way and from 12 to 18 inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green

worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in 12 quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
352 Express. The earliest of all; small solid heads; fine quality	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
353 Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads	15	40	1 25
354 Early York. The standard English sort	15	40	1 00
355 Large Early York. Larger than the above	15	40	1 00
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	85	3 00
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety	15	40	1 25
361 Red Winnigstadt. In size and solidity it resembles the White Winnigstadt. The heads are a fine, deep red color and very tender	30	85	3 00
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from 10 to 12 pounds. Most valuable for forcing or for general crop	30	85	3 00
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	25	75	2 50
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373 Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early sort, on style of All-Seasons	30	85	3 00
374 Filder-Kraut, or Pomeranian Pointed Head	20	60	2 00
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	25	75	2 50
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
380 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
382 Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure heading sort	25	75	2 50
384 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	30	85	3 00
385 Danish Ball-Head Winter. Very round solid winter sort from Denmark	20	60	2 00
388 Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	20	60	2 00
389 Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of red Cabbage	30	85	3 00
390 Savoy, Early Dwarf. The earliest Savoy variety; fine quality	20	50	1 50
391 " Early Vienna. Very small; delicate flavor	20	50	1 50
392 " Early Ulm. Small, round, deep green head; very early	20	50	1 50
393 " Thorburn New Stock Drumhead. Very fine strain	25	75	2 50
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	20	60	2 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to 1 foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with bast or raffia, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

480 Large Solid. Grows about 4 feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	per pkt., 10 cts.	per oz. \$0 30
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CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

CULTURE.—The same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take 1 ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in 1 gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

Per oz. ¼lb. Lb.

482 **Extra - Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Short stem; very fine . . . pkt., 50 cts. . \$6 00

483 **Thorburn Early Snowball.** One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header

. per pkt., 25 cts. . 2 25 \$7 50 \$30 00

484 **Thorburn Gilt-Edge.** Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation per pkt., 25 cts. . \$2 25 \$7 50 \$30 00

485 **Large Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Finest strain per pkt., 25 cts. . 2 25 7 50 30 00

486 **Denmark.** On the style of Large Erfurt; very fine per pkt., 10 cts. . 1 50 5 00 20 00

489 **Extra-Early Paris.** Heads of medium size; first-class per pkt., 10 cts. . 60 2 25 8 00

492 **Lenormand Short-Stem.** Has very large heads; white and firm . per pkt., 10 cts. . 60 2 25 8 00

494 **Large Algiers.** Market-gardeners' popular late sort, of enormous size per pkt., 10 cts. . 60 2 25 8 00

497 **Early London.** Large and hardy 40 1 00 4 00

499 **Thorburn Nonpareil.** A standard sort for general use per pkt., 10 cts. . 60 2 25 8 00

501 **Stadtholder.** Intermediate in season; large and hardy 40 1 00 4 00

502 **Walcheren.** Very late and hardy 40 1 00 4 00

503 **Autumn Giant.** Vigorous in growth, and very large; late 40 1 00 4 00



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THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

Per oz. ¼lb. Lb.



CARDOON.



THORBURN NEW STOCK DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border, as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants

about 8 inches apart in the rows. A bed 4 feet wide will take 4 rows of plants, leaving 6 inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows 4 feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and 2 feet apart when the plants are to be taken and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set 6 inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, 1 foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required. The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 1 foot apart.

		Per pkt., 25 cts.	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
512	Thorburn Fin de Siècle. (For description, see Novelties).				
514	Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market . . .	pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
516	Golden Self-Blanching. A grand variety, on the style of White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white	per pkt., 10 cts.	40	1 25	4 00
518	Perfection Heartwell. Finest and largest of winter varieties, either for family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and of superior quality . . .	per pkt., 10c.	25	75	2 50
520	Thorburn's Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden yellow heart; a fine keeper	per pkt., 10 cts.	30	1 00	3 50
522	Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine-keeping large late sort, of good flavor . .		20	50	1 50
523	Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery		20	50	1 50
528	Boston Market. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit	Per oz. ¼lb. Lb.	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
534	Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	25	75	2 50	
540	Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white, solid	20	50	1 50	
541	Pink Plume. The same as White Plume, except that the stalks are tinged with pink	25	75	2 50	
541a	Large Ribbed Red. A fine new sort	40			
542	New Rose. Of good flavor	25	75	2 50	
543	Cooper Improved Cutting. The leaves are used as greens for flavoring soups . .	20	50	1 50	
546	CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, used for soups and stews . .	20	50	1 50	
548	Celeriac, Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large roots, used for soups and stews. The roots, when cooked and sliced like beets, make fine winter salad . .	30	85	3 00	
550	Celeriac, Apple. Has small foliage and small, smooth roots; for soups	20	50	1 50	



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.

CHERVIL.CHERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Benjenlauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, 1 foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
552 Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
553 Tuberous. A variety which has edible roots	20	60	2 00



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*.

556 **Witloof.** May be sown in May and June in drills. Transplanted or thinned to 6 inches, treat as Endive, except that in the latter part of summer or fall it should be

gradually banked up like Celery. The stalks when blanched make a delicious salad. It is also used by the French as a boiled vegetable dressed in the same manner as Cauliflower

557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.** Roots are the Chicory of commerce

Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00

15 30 1 00

10 25 75



CORN-SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

COLLARDS.CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
559 Georgia	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

CORN-SALAD, or FETTICUS.MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Sted'salat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills ¼ inch deep and 6 inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
561 Large-Seeded	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
562 Small-Seeded	10	20	60
564 Green Cabbaging	10	25	75
565 Lettuce-Leaved	10	25	75

CRESS.CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip 4 inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
569 Curled or Pepper Grass	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
571 Broad-Leaved	10	15	40
573 Broad-Leaved Winter	10	25	75
575 Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress	75		
per pkt., 10 cts.			
578 True Water-Cress	40	1 25	4 50



WATER-CRESS.

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1888.



(22)

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maiz.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selecting varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

EXTRA EARLY.

	Per ear	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
581 White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory, but with white cobs . . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
582 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
583 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
584 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
585 Melrose. As early as the Cory, and twice as large; valuable for market	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
586 Burpee First of All. Extra early; ears medium size; tender and sweet	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
590 Extra-Early Adams. Not Sugar Corn, but largely grown for early use	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
591 Thorburn Manhattan. The earliest Corn grown—being ready for the table in six weeks from the time of planting. This is its chief value. Although not wrinkled, it is a good eating sort. The ears are very small, averaging only 3½ to 5 inches in length. The type is yellow, but it occasionally shows white and yellow on the same ear		20	60	1 00	3 50

SECOND EARLY, or INTERMEDIATE.

593 Shaker Early. Very large, white grain, and quite early	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
599 Crosby. Matures after Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
609 Stabler Pedigree. A good main crop sort	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
617 Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears, and is moderately early	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
619 Asylum. Thick, 12-rowed	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large growing variety of very fine quality	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	05	20	60	1 00	3 00

LATE.

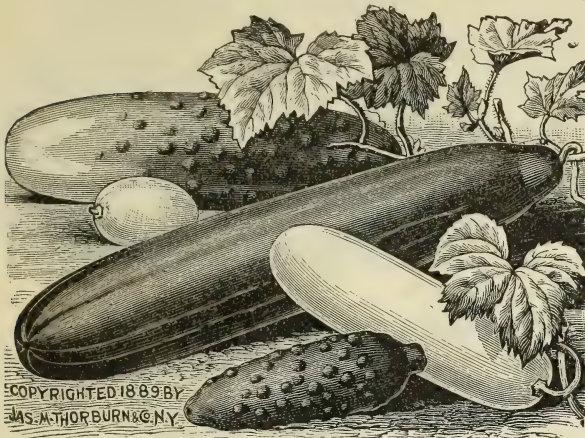
630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
634 Ne Plus Ultra or Shoe Peg. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning . .	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality	05	20	60	1 00	3 00
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage					1 50

For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 51.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills 4 feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.



CUCUMBERS.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.
 660 **Thorburn 1896 Pickler.** In size, symmetry, slimness, color and productiveness, a perfect pickling strain . . . \$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00

662 **Thorburn Commercial.** A valuable sort of the White Spine type, retaining its green color long after pickling; very handsome . . . 10 25 75

663 **Thorburn Everbearing.** Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler . . . 10 25 75

664 **Early Russian.** Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand . . . \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

665 **Early Seedling.** Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler . . . 10 25 75

667 **Early Short Green.** Good for pickling; productive . . . 10 20 60

668 **Early Green Cluster.** Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific . . . 10 20 60

669 **White-Spined Early.** The earliest strain . . . 10 20 60

670 **Improved.** Not quite so early, but very fine-shaped . . . 10 20 60

671 **Extra-Long.** A beautiful, large and well-shaped Cucumber, slightly longer in maturing than the above . . . 10 20 60

672 **Peerless.** Very early strain . . . 10 20 60

673 **Evergreen.** Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth . . . 10 20 60

674 **Long Green.** Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles . . . \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

675 **Long Green Turkey.** Fruit very long and rather slim . . . 10 25 75

676 **Giant Pera.** Very long, and one of the best for table use . . . 15 30 1 00

678 **Green Prolific Pickling.** One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size . . . 10 20 60

679 **Nichol Medium Green.** Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort . . . 10 20 60

680 **Boston Pickling.** A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality . . . 10 20 60

681 **Tailby Hybrid.** Very long, and superior for table use . . . 10 20 60

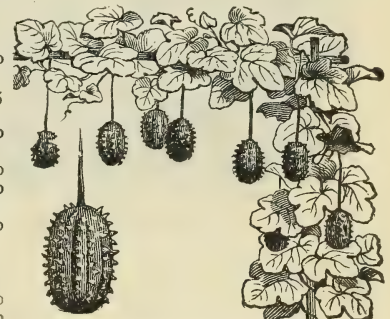
682 **White Pearl** . . . 15 30 1 00

683 **Small Gherkin.** Very small bur; used for pickles . . . 15 40 1 25

684 **Japan Climbing.** Good for frames or open ground . . . 20 50 1 50



FRAME CUCUMBER.



SMALL GHERKIN.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.
 \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60
 10 25 75
 15 30 1 00
 10 20 60
 10 20 60
 10 20 60
 15 30 1 00
 15 40 1 25
 20 50 1 50


ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

(Concombre especes Anglaise pour Couches.)

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds

CUCUMBERS—continued.

germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

 Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$0 25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	706 Marquis of Lorne	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
703 Swan's Neck	25	710 Pearson's Long Gun	25
704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	25	711 Tender and True. Fine form; good color	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Pardebium.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 18 inches apart; thin out the plants to 12 inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender, and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows thus: Δ . This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those found growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough as well.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
738 Improved Thick-leaved	40	1 00	4 00

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* *Gierpflanze.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds, very early in spring, and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants 3 feet by 2.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality	20	60	2 00
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good	20	60	2 00
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort	40	1 00	4 00
743a Improved New York White. Like the above, but <i>white</i> . Very striking and handsome in appearance; large size and fine quality	60		
744 Black Pekin. Round, blackish purple fruit; has dark foliage	30	85	3 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	30	85	3 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	30	85	3 00



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* *Endivie.*

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly; when up, thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are 6 or 8 inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
750 Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 75
751 White Curled. For early use . .	20	50	1 75
752 Laciniated. A fine French sort . .	20	60	2 00
753 Broad-leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety; fall and winter . .	20	50	1 75
754 Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter . .	20	60	2 00

FENNEL, FLORENCE or NAPLES.FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles Celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

KALE, or BORECOLE.CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col.* *Krauskohl.*

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow 780 early in the spring in a hot-bed, and when from 1 to 2 inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hotbed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat until it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.



TALL CURLY KALE.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
759 Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
760 Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above . . .	10	25	75
768 Dwarf Brown. Very hardy . . .	10	25	75
769 Tall Brown. Very hardy . . .	10	25	75
773 Striped and Variegated. For garnishing . . .	20	60	2 00
777 Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy . .	10	20	50
780 Sea-Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . .	25	75	2 50
782 Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop . . .	20	60	2 00
783 Jersey Winter Kale, or Cow Cabbage. Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward. The leaves make valuable winter cattle-feed . . .	10	30	1 00



KOHLRABI.

KOHLRABI.CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* *Kohlrabi.*

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 or 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
784 Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball . . .	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 25
785 Early White Vienna. For frames . .	35	1 00	3 50
789 Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort . . .	25	75	2 50
790 Early Purple Vienna. For frames . .	35	1 00	3 50
791 Large White, or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive . . .	15	50	1 50

LETTUCE.

LAITUE. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hotbeds in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be



THORBURN MAMMOTH BUTTER LETTUCE.

worked, and transplant to rows 8 inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplanted to a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days, when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly rotted manure and well pulverized. The after-culture should be close and careful, to secure the best results.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
795	Emperor Forcing. Yellow, earliest of all; suited only for frame	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
797	Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, small heads; for forcing or outdoors	15	40	1 25
799	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground	20	60	2 00
800	Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners	15	40	1 25
801	Hubbard Market. A large, white Cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground	15	30	1 00
802	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads	20	50	1 50
803	Big Boston. On the style of Large Boston	20	50	1 75
806	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender white seed	15	30	1 00
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large, and of light color	15	40	1 25
809	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early or late sowing	15	40	1 25
812	Thorburn Glass-House. For forcing under glass	25	75	2 50
815	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety	15	30	1 00
817	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	15	40	1 25
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	15	30	1 00
837	Golden Stone Head. A handsome Head Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing	15	40	1 25
840	Improved Salamander. Fine, compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections	15	50	1 50
841	Thorburn Mammoth Butter, Black Seed. A selected strain, with large, solid, yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market-gardeners	25	75	2 50
843	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads	15	30	1 00
845	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender; one of the best for early forcing	15	40	1 25
846	Deacon. A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	15	40	1 25
847	Shotwell Brown Head. Large, handsome, tender heads; very hardy	15	50	1 50
848	Trocadero. Hardy and early; for spring or summer; green leaves, tinged russet	15	50	1 50
849	Tilton White Star. A white-seeded sort on the style of Black-Seeded Simpson. Excellent for forcing or early planting outdoors	15	30	1 00
850	Improved Hanson. Very large and solid; withstands the hot sun well	15	30	1 00
851	Iceberg. Very solid, large head; white seed	15	50	1 50
860	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	15	40	1 25
862	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather	15	40	1 25

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchosa.*

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills 1 foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

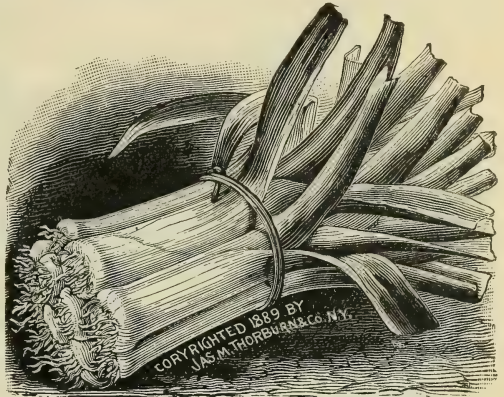
	Per pkt.	Per oz.
866 Clean Seed	\$0 05	\$0 40

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills 6 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out to 1 inch. When about 7 inches high, transplant them in rows 12 inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
872 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition	20	60	2 00
873 Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark- colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	20	60	2 00
874 London Summer.	15	40	1 25



LEEK.

MARTYNIA.

(For Pickles.) *Gemfenhorn.*

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, 3 feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. These varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
875 Oraniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 Proboscidea	30	75	3 00
877 Lutea	30	75	3 00



MARTYNIA.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta.* Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or 10 days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches, and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little, will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time with out losing its vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs for \$8.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 35 cents.



MUSHROOMS.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE.

Melon Muscatel.

Cantalupe.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, 6 to 12 seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hotbeds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

Peroz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

878 **Long Island Beauty.** On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality, and the most beautiful Musk Melon \$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00

879 **Champion Market.** Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet; early 10 25 75

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSK MELON.

880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	10	25	75
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	10	25	75
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	10	25	75
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	10	25	75
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop; early . . .	10	25	75
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing	10	25	75
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety; early	10	25	75
888	Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens 10 days earlier than the Hackensack; very early . .	10	25	75
889	Osage. Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality . . .	10	25	75
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific, and of great size; oblong; green flesh; late . . .	10	25	75
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green	10	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early .	10	25	75
893	The Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality . .	10	25	75
894	Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted; green flesh; fine flavor; early	10	25	75
895	Cosmopolitan. Round, densely netted; green flesh; very sweet	10	25	75
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate	10	25	75
897	Newport. Extra early, small, round; green flesh, of fine flavor	10	25	75
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet	10	25	75
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green; late	10	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantalope. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north	10	25	75
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality; late . .	10	25	75
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume; late	20	50	1 50
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach.") Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe	15	40	1 25
918	Pineapple. Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate and exceedingly high-flavored; intermediate	10	25	75
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled; very late	20	50	1 50
921	New Giant. Round shaped; light green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained, and not stringy; late	10	25	75

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

Per pkt.

928	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931	Blenheim Orange	25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh	25
935	Lord Beaconsfield	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia.* *Wassermelone.*

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted 8 or 10 feet apart, according to variety.

950 **Vau Cluse Red-seeded.**

Very early; shape elongated. Flesh bright crimson. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

966 **Hungarian Honey.**

A very early sort. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.**

Largest grown; crimson flesh; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

970 **Kolb Gem.**

Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper; intermediate. Per oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
970a Pride of Georgia. Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh; intermediate	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and rind thin; intermediate	10	20	60
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early	10	20	60
976 Light Icing. Round; pink flesh of fine quality	10	20	60
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	20	60
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	20	60
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	20	60
982 Volga. Pale green skin; red flesh; late	10	20	60
983 Dixie. Excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; intermediate	10	20	60
984 Kentucky Wonder. Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh	10	20	60
986 Seminole. Very large; quality first-rate; intermediate	10	20	60
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early	10	20	60
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	20	60
996 Ice Cream, or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; flesh red; late	10	20	60
997 Jumbo. Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort; intermediate	10	20	60
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate	10	20	60
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; extra early	10	25	75
1005 Golden. Light blue skin; deep yellow flesh; very sweet	10	25	75
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late	10	20	60
1026 Cole Early. Medium size; red flesh, green skin	10	20	60
1027 Sweet-Heart. Very large; bright skin; fine quality	10	20	60
1028 Maule Wonderful Sugar. Very sweet; handsome, oblong shape	10	20	60
1029 Apple-Pie, or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	20	60
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	10	20	60

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza.* *Senf.*

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	20	50
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like roots; used for salad	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE. *Maraneula.* *Rasturtium.*

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

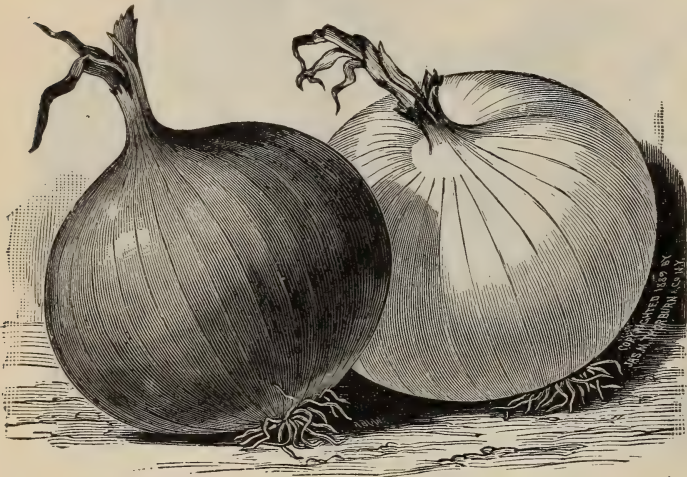
	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1041 Tall Crimson	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25	1043 Tall Mixed	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1042 Tall Orange	15	40	1 25	1044 Dwarf Mixed	15	40	1 25

ONION.

OIGNON. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills 1 foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring.

Thin to 3 or 4 inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.



	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1045 White Early Barletta. A small white Italian sort; earliest of all	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1052 White Paris Silver Skin. For bunching; also one of the best pickling varieties	20	50	1 75
1053 White Victoria. Italian, white, globular sort	20	50	1 75
1054 White Large Portugal. The standard large flat sort	20	60	2 25

1055	White Large Globe (Southport strain). Very large	20	60	2 25
1056	“ Tripoli. Very large white; Italian variety	15	50	1 50
1057	“ Mammoth Garganus. Silvery white Italian	20	50	1 75
1058	“ Bermuda (Teneriffe grown). Very early	25	75	2 50
1059	“ English Pickling. Also one of the best picklers	20	50	1 75
1060	“ Thorburn Excelsior Pickling. One of the best whites for pickling	20	50	1 75
1061	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early, and a good keeper	15	30	1 00
1062	“ Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well	15	30	1 00
1063	“ Strasburg. Fine keeper; flat	15	30	1 00
1064	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large yellow	15	40	1 25
1066	“ Globe Spanish. Also called “Prizetaker”	20	60	2 00
1069	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size	15	50	1 50
1072	Red Large Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper	15	30	1 00
1074	“ Large Globe (Southport strain). The finest large red sort	15	30	1 00
1075	“ Early Globe. Like above, but earlier, and not so large	15	40	1 25
1076	“ Giant Rocca. Productive and mild; of very large size	15	50	1 50
1078	“ Globe Madeira. Light red	15	50	1 50
1079	“ Flat Madeira. Light red	15	50	1 50
1080	“ Mammoth Garganus. Very large Italian sort	15	50	1 50
1081	“ Victoria. Italian, red, globular sort	15	50	1 50
1082	“ Bermuda (Teneriffe grown). Very early	20	60	2 00
1083	“ Creole. A fine New Orleans large variety	Per oz. \$0 25	¼lb. \$0 60	Lb. \$2 00
1084	“ Ætna. A fine Italian variety	15	50	1 50
1086	Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring. Sow early in fall	15	50	1 50
1087	Chives Seed (Ciboulette) . . . per pkt., 10 cts.	50		
1088	Imported Shallot Seed . . . per pkt., 10 cts.			

ONION SETS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per qt.	½pk.	Pk.	Bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 00
White Onion Sets	25	75	1 25	4 00
Red Top Onions	20	60	1 00	3 00
Garlic Sets	per lb., 30 cts.			



THORBURN EXCELSIOR WHITE PICKLING ONION.



OKRA.

be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1108 Thorburn Hol- low Crown. A market - garden- er's strain . . .	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1109 Long White. A standard variety	10	20	50
1110 Abbot Im- proved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort . . .	10	20	50
1111 Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White .	10	20	50
1112 Early Round . .	10	20	60



EXTRA-CURLED PARSLEY.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo.* Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from 9 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1097 Dwarf Green Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1097a Dwarf Green	10	20	50
1099 White Velvet. Tender white pods . . .	10	20	50

ORACH, or FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuelle.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1101 Red. Distinct; dark red leaves . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103 White. Pale green leaves, almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirijia.* Pastinake.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should



PARSNIPS.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring, and until the middle of July, in drills 1 foot apart. Thin out the plants to 4 inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed in after cultivation the same as Carrots and Parsnips.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1115 Extra Curled. Superior . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1116 Moss Curled. Very pretty . .	10	25	75
1117 Fern-leaved. Fine curled . .	10	25	75
1118 Plain. Theor- dinary form . .	10	15	40
1120 Beauty of the Parterre. Most beau- tiful for edg- ings, and equally good as a condi- ment	15	40	1 25
1122 Hamburg, or Rooted. Ed- ible roots . .	10	20	60

PEAS.

POIS. *Chicharos o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the



cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thinly), and 4 inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly, and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

		Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141	Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 00
1142	Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1143	First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1144	Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	20	60	1 00	3 50
1145	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Extra-early; favorite market-gardener sort	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1147	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1148	*Exonian. A new early wrinkled sort; very fine	2½	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1149	*American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	30	85	1 50	5 00
1150	*Nott Excelsior. A splendid extra-early wrinkled new sort; very prolific	1	30	85	1 50	5 00
1151	*Alpha. An extra-early wrinkled Pea; sow thickly	3	25	75	1 25	4 50
1152	*Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well filled	1	25	75	1 25	4 00
1153	*McLean Little Gem. Extra early straight pods	1½	25	75	1 00	3 75
1154	Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; Peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	4 00
1162	*Station. Extra-early wrinkled, enormously productive; large pods, well-filled, and ripening but a few days later than the very earliest	2	30	85	1 50	5 50
1164	*Duke of York. Very large, long, full pods and Peas of finest flavor; very early and productive; one of the finest Peas grown	3	50	1 75	3 00	10 00
1165	*Chelsea. Extra long pods, well-filled with Peas of finest quality	1½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1168	Tom Thumb. Extra early	1	25	75	1 25	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1185	*The Admiral. Extra-early wrinkled; fine quality	3½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1186	*McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1187	*Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thinly	1½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1188	*Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1200	*Everbearing. Long pods and large Peas; sow thinly	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1201	Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green Peas; sow thinly	2	30	85	1 50	5 00
1203	*Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; Peas of fine flavor	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1206	*Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thickly	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS, continued.

	Height in feet	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1210 *Duke of Albany (American Champion). Immense pods on style of Telephone; very superior	5	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$1 50	\$5 50
1212 *Heroine . Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1213 Improved Fillbasket . Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1214 *Shropshire Hero . Very productive; fine flavor; long, handsome pods	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1216 *Yorkshire Hero . A spreading variety; very productive; sow thinly	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1218 Blue Imperial . A productive blue variety	2½	20	60	1 00	3 50
1232 French Canner . Very productive; the best canning sort	4	20	50	80	2 75

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

1236 *Juno . Large straight pods; fine quality; very productive	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1237 *Sanders Marrow . Very productive, late variety, of fine quality	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
1238 *Ne Plus Ultra . A very popular English sort of superior quality	5	25	75	1 25	4 50
1239 *John Bull . On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; fine quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1240 *Stratagem Improved . Very large pods; Peas of first quality	1½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1242 *Queen . Very large, handsome pods, filled with large, dark green Peas of finest flavor; first-class main-crop variety	2½	30	85	1 50	5 50
1246 Telegraph (L. I. Mammoth). Very large pods and Peas; of excellent flavor	4	25	75	1 25	4 50
1248 *Telephone . Enormous pods and Peas of first-class quality	4	25	75	1 25	4 50
1251 White Marrowfat . A favorite; heavy yielder	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256 Black-Eyed Marrowfat . Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

SUGAR PEAS. (EDIBLE PODS.)

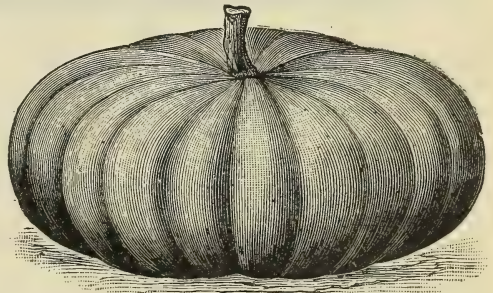
Sugar Peas have edible pods, which are eaten when young.

1260 Giant White . Very large; fine quality	5	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1262 *Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar . Extra fine quality, very productive	1½	35	1 25	2 00	6 50
1263 Melting Sugar . One of the best edible pod sorts	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1266 Mammoth Grey-Seeded Sugar . Immense pods	5	40	1 50	2 50	9 00

Those marked with a star (*) are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.



JAPAN CROOKNECK PUMPKIN.



LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. Calabaza. Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

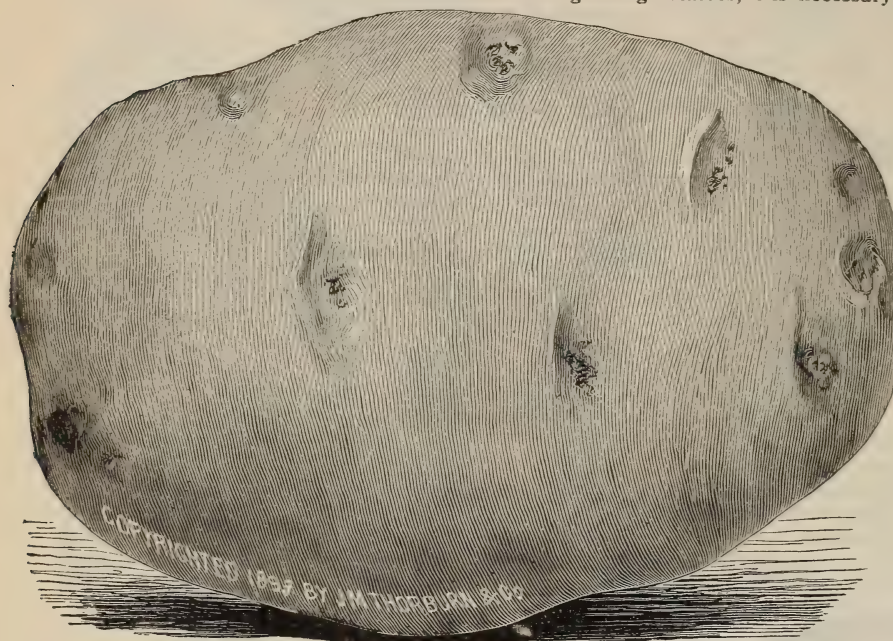
	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1320 Large Cheese . Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321 Early Sugar . Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1322 Quaker Pie . Fine for pies	10	25	75
1323 Black Negro . New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324 Golden Oblong	10	20	60
1324a White Cushaw . A pure white, crookneck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1325 Red Etampes . Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	15	30	1 00
1326 Japan Crookneck . Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct	10	20	60
1326a Jonathan . Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	20	60
1327 Improved Mammoth . Immense; smooth and handsome	15	30	1 00
1327a Calhoun . Very superior quality; yellow flesh; fine for pies	10	20	60
1328 Mammoth Tours . French	10	20	60
1329 Tennessee Sweet Potato . Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	20	60
1330 Connecticut Field . Grown for stock; productive		10	25

POTATO.

Grown expressly for Seed.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patatas.* *Kartoffel.*

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, it is necessary to plant as early as the



CARMAN NO. 1 POTATO.

ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets 1 foot in the rows. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room for four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about 80 parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clean off all the beetles.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Per ½pk.	Pk.	Bus.	Bbl.
1349	The Thorburn. We recommend it as positively the best for first crop. It is the <i>earliest of all</i> productive sorts, and the <i>best in quality</i> . It is a seedling of Beauty of Hebron, and resembles that fine variety in appearance	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$3 25
1350	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh	35	50	1 50	3 00
1357	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose; very early and productive	35	50	1 50	3 00
1359	Clark No. 1. Extra early and very productive; fine quality	35	50	1 50	3 00
1362	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	35	50	1 50	3 00
1363	True Early Rose. Very early, fine quality; very productive	35	50	1 50	3 00
1364	Early Ohio. Round tubers; very early; fine quality	35	50	1 50	3 00
1365	Early Maine. Smooth; extra early; very productive	40	60	1 50	3 25

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1367	THORBURN NEW WHITE PEACH-BLOW. (For description, see Novelties, page 10.) 2 lbs. by mail for 60 cts.	1 00	1 75	5 50	12 00
1368	Carman No. 1. In every respect the finest second early Potato ever offered; enormous yielder, handsome and uniformly large; peculiarly white skin and flesh; perfect in quality and very dry	35	50	1 50	3 00
1369	Carman No. 3. By far the best late Potato; the greatest yielder ever introduced; largest and handsomest tubers; finest quality. Best of all for field culture	35	50	1 50	3 00
1370	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder, and intermediate in ripening	35	50	1 50	3 00
1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; superior quality	35	50	1 50	3 00
1384	White Elephant. Very productive; large size and good quality	35	50	1 50	3 00
1394	Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white; immense yielder	35	50	1 50	3 00
1402	Empire State. Very productive; flesh white and floury; skin white and smooth	35	50	1 50	3 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1410	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
1411	Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1412	Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best	25	75	2 50
1413	Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	20	60	2 00
1414	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1415	Large Bell. Large and mild	25	75	2 50
1416	Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	25	75	2 50
1417	Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor	40	1 25	4 00
1418	Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	40	1 25	4 00
1421	Cardinal. (New.) Grows about 6 inches long; mild and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored	30	85	3 00
1422	Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	35	1 00	3 50
1423	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	30	85	3 00
1424	Red Etna. Rich, deep scarlet; medium size, sweet, mild	30	85	3 00
1425	Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	25	75	2 50
1426	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	25	75	2 50
1427	Monstrous. Very large French sort	25	75	2 50
1428	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1429	Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1430	Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, but when fully matured it becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1431	Golden Queen. Same as Ruby King, but that it is <i>yellow</i>	30	85	3 00
1432	Coral Gem. Small, long, slender fruits	35	1 00	3 50
1433	Elephant's Trunk. Long, scarlet fruits, resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant	40	1 25	4 00
1435	Bird's-Eye, or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea	60	1 75	6 00

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Nübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills 10 inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1438	Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to 8 or 10 inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1439	Roquette.	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



RAMPION.



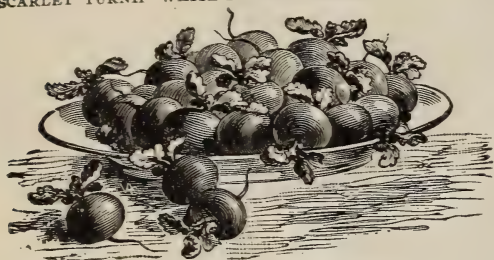
SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



ROUND BLACK SPANISH WINTER RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



OLIVE-SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



THORBURN IMPROVED BLACK SPANISH RADISH.

RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE.

Rabanos y Rabanitos.

Radies und Rettig.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Radishes should be eaten when quite small; it is a mistake to let them grow too long and too large. This applies particularly to the French Breakfast.

Those marked with a star (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

			Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet.	Very early	\$o 10	\$o 20	\$o 50
1442	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about twenty days	10	25	75
1444	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Deep Scarlet. Very early	10	20	50
1446	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days	10	25	75
1447	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors	10	20	50
1448	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Forcing	10	25	80
1449	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Scarlet Gem. Fine scarlet white-tipped forcing strain	10	25	75
1450	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Germanic Forcer. Fine scarlet short-leaved forcing strain	10	25	75
1451	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	10	25	75
1452	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground	10	20	60
1454	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved	10	25	75
1456	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort	10	25	75
1458	" " " " " " " " " " " "	White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet	10	20	60
1462	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	10	20	60
1464	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market	10	20	60
1466	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	10	20	60
1467	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Purple Summer. Very dark	10	25	75
1468	Round Scarlet China. Fine for winter or summer; grows in six to eight weeks		15	50	1 50
1470	*Olive Shaped, French Breakfast. Pink and white; early		10	20	60
1471	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality	10	25	75
1472	" " " " " " " " " " " "	White. Mild and fine for summer	10	25	75
1474	Half-Long Deep Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp		10	25	75
1476	*Long Scarlet Short-Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground		10	20	50
1477	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Brightest Scarlet White-Tipped	10	20	60
1478	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped	10	20	50
1480	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	10	20	50
1482	" " " " " " " " " " " "	White Naples. Slender; for summer use	10	25	75
1484	" " " " " " " " " " " "	White Vienna, or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	10	20	60
1485	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Purple	10	25	75
1488	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite		10	20	60
1490	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	10	25	75
1491	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Delicacy. (Celestial.) Very early, half long, snow white. Fine for forcing	10	20	60
1492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well		10	25	80
1494	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	10	20	50
1495	" " " " " " " " " " " "	*Thorburn Improved Half-Long Black Spanish. Very fine strain	10	25	75
1496	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	10	20	60
1502	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	10	20	60
1504	" " " " " " " " " " " "	California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	10	25	75
1505	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Long Gray Laon	10	25	75
1506	Raphanus caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed pods; used raw or pickled		50		



WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER RADISH.



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH.

RHUBARB.RHUBARB. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhabarber.*

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a coldframe, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them 4 or 5 feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



SALSIFY.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1514	Linnaeus. The earliest	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
1515	Victoria	20	50	1 50
	ROOTS each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.			

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Saferwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces ½ inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1528	Long White French	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1529	Improved French. Very thick and smooth	15	50	1 50
1530	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	15	50	1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1535	Scolymus	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves of a superior quality to those of the ordinary Beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1536	Swiss Chard	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 25, under head of Kale.

1537	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape.	Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$8.
1538	Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved.	Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 20 cts.; per lb., 50 cts.



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.SCORZONERE. *Escorzonera.* *Scorzionwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of it being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1541 Scorzonera	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00



SCORZONERA.

SORREL.OSEILLE. *Acedera.* *Sauerampfer.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in drills 18 inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1544 Garden, Large French	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25
1545 " Extra-Large Improved Strain	25	75	2 50

SKIRRET.CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow in drills ½ inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to 8 inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

	Per oz.
1546 Skirret	\$0 30



SORREL.

SPINACH.EPINARDS. *Espinaca.* *Spinat.*

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks, for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot

water before sowing) in hills 3 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1566 Round Viroflay (Thick-Leaved). Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1570 Round-Leaved. A standard sort	10	15	35
1571 Lettuce-Leaved. Popular French sort	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 35
1573 Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Large, tender leaves; fine	10	15	35
1574 Round Flanders. Excellent and productive	10	15	35
1575 Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved). Dark green; very long standing before running to seed, and consequently one of the best varieties.	10	15	35
1576 Victoria (new). Extra dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-Standing." A fine variety for spring sowing	10	15	40
1578 Prickly. Vigorous and hardy	10	15	35
1579 New Zealand Summer. Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.

SQUASH.

COURGE. Calabaza. Speise Kürbis.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running kinds from 6 to 9 feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

BUSH VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1583 Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1584 Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality	10	25	75
1585 Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	20	60
1586 Silver Custard. A mammoth strain of	10	25	75
1588 Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer	10	25	75
1589 Summer Crookneck, Long Green	10	25	75
1589a Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	10	25	75
1590 Egg-Plant Bush Squash. White-flesh; suitable for frying like egg-plant	10	25	75
1590a Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped	10	25	75

RUNNING VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1591 Early Orange Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable for fall or winter	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1593 Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	20	60
1594 Hubbard. Well known, and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1594a Mammoth Warty Hubbard. Immense size and completely covered with warts. Of fine table quality	10	25	75
1595 The Faxon. Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality	10	25	75
1596 Turban. Orange-yellow flesh, good flavor	10	20	60
1597 Bay State. Hard, blue shell; fall and winter	10	25	75



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1598 Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1599 Pike's Peak. Thick bright orange flesh; fine winter sort	10	20	60
1600 Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort	10	25	75
1601 Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1602 Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter; very popular sort	10	25	75
1604 Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	10	25	75
1605 White Chestnut. Like the Hubbard; dry as a boiled chestnut	10	25	75
1606 Fordhook. One of the best winter Squashes; fine quality	10	20	60
1607 Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh	10	25	75
1608 French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality	15	30	1 00
1609 Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	10	20	60
1610 Canada Crookneck. Small, well known winter sort; green skin	10	25	75
1610a Winter Crookneck	10	25	75
1611 Der Wing. Light yellow flesh; very sweet; small, warty, winter sort	10	25	75
1612 The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality	10	20	60
1613 Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow	15	30	1 00

VEGETABLE MARROW.

1614 English. White flesh, outside yellow; about 9 inches long, ribbed	10	25	75
1615 Italian (Cocozella di Napoli). Grows about 20 inches long, with a diameter of 3 or 4 inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young	10	25	75



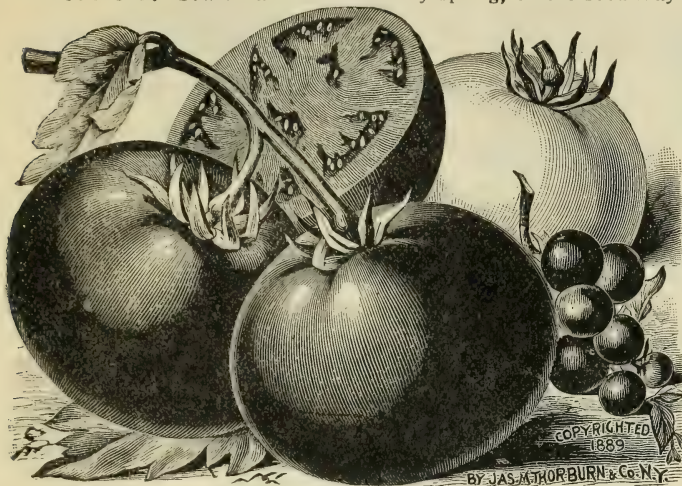
ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesäpfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in a hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. (See the tomato supports illustrated on page 57 of this Catalogue.) Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skilful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.



		Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1616	Thorburn New York. Entirely distinct; hexagon shaped; very handsome, deep red; extra early; very solid and very productive	per pkt., 10 cts. .	\$0 35	\$1 00 \$3 50
1617	The Waldorf. (Thorburn.) Perfect shape; large, smooth, fine quality; very solid; dark, shining rose color; medium early; very productive	per pkt., 10 cts. .	35	1 00 3 50
1618	The Democrat. (Thorburn.) (For description, see Novelties)	per pkt., 10 cts. .		
1619	The Autocrat. (Thorburn.) Very large; fine, regular shape; very solid; few seeds; medium early; very productive; color of the Acme.	per pkt., 10 cts. .	35	1 00 3 50
1620	The Aristocrat. Medium size; rich glossy red; smooth, solid	25	75	2 50
1621	Thorburn Terra Cotta. Quite distinct in color, form, skin and flesh; pure <i>terra cotta</i>	35	1 00	3 50
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush. The most perfect yellow Tomato grown. Skin and flesh bright lemon yellow, with a faint rose blush; fine quality	per pkt., 10 cts. .	40	1 25 4 00
1623	Thorburn Long-Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes; first-class in every respect	per pkt., 10 cts. .	35	1 00 3 50
1624	Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red	25	75	2 50
1626	Matchless. Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red; very solid	25	75	2 50
1628	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	per pkt., 10 cts. .	40	1 25 4 50
1630	Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	25	75	2 50
1631	Paragon. Bright red, round; very productive	20	60	2 00
1633	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early; resembles the Acme in appearance	20	60	2 00
1634	“ “ New Scarlet. Like the above, but light scarlet color	25	75	2 50
1635	Imperial. Extra early, large, smooth, solid, light red; fine quality	25	75	2 50
1636	Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	20	60	2 00
1637	Early Red Apple. Early red smooth variety	20	60	2 00
1638	Perfection. Early, regular and productive; red	20	60	2 00
1640	Favorite. Large, smooth, productive, and a good shipper	20	60	2 00
1641	Beauty. Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh; regular form	20	60	2 00
1642	Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth; fine bright scarlet	20	60	2 00
1643	Fordhook. Extra early; fine, smooth, solid; medium size	25	75	2 50
1645	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	20	60	2 00
1650	Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	25	75	2 50
1653	Trophy, Large. Very solid; standard late sort; grown extensively for canning	25	75	2 50
1654	Lorillard. Bright, glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size	25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1664	Peach. Resembling a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	25	75	2 50
1668	Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color	25	75	2 50
1672	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	25	75	2 50
1675	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	25	75	2 50
1678	Red Pear-shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	40	1 25	4 00
1684	Upright Station Tree. Earliest of all; grows in a compact manner . per pkt., 10c	60	1 75	6 00
1685	Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rübe.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1767 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills one pound to the acre; broadcast, two to three pounds to the acre.



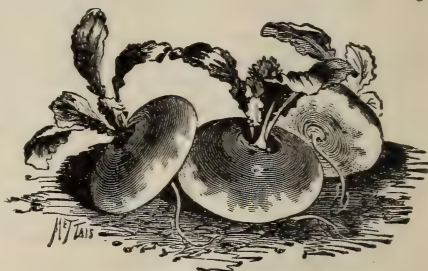
RED-TOP STRAP-LEAF.

1726	White Norfolk.	Globular, late, solid	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat.	A good early white flat sort			
1733	White French, or Rock.	Very pro- ductive and a fine keeper	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1738	Pomeranian White Globe.	Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
1739	Cow Horn.	Long white, in shape resembling a cow horn	10	20	60
1740	Large White Globe.	Large English variety	10	20	50
1741	Jersey Navet.	Odd shape	10	25	75
1742	Green Globe.	Very large, white-fleshed sort	10	20	60
1744	Green Barrel.	Very large; white flesh	10	20	60
1750	Yellow Malta.	Early, and of fine flavor	10	20	60
1751	Yellow Globe.	Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1753	Yellow Stone.	Fine hard winter sort			



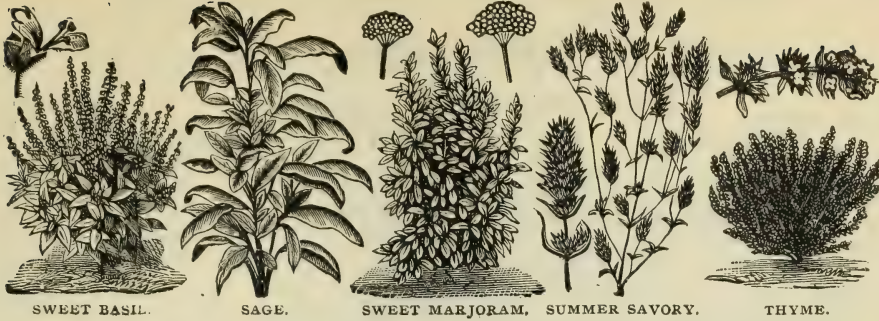
RUTA-BAGA.

1700	Early Milan Purple Top.	Earliest of all; with purple top	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1701	Early Milan Pure White.	As early as the above; beautiful, pure white	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 85
1705	Purple-Top Munich.	One of the earliest	15	30	1 00
1707	White Egg.	Oval, handsome and sweet	10	25	75
1708	Early Snowball.	Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	10	20	60
1709	White Model.	Shape perfectly globular; snow white	10	20	60
1715	Early Dutch.	Rather flat; good white early sort	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow.	Small, early and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	25	75
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf.	The popular fall flat sort	10	20	50
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped.	A standard sort in the New York market	10	20	60



PURPLE-TOP MILAN.

1758	Golden Ball.	Very handsome; keeps fairly well	Per oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
1760	Yellow Aberdeen.	Hardy, productive, and a good keeper	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1761	Yellow Tankard		10	20	60
1764	Black Stone.	Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1765	Gray Stone.	Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	20	60
1766	Seven Top.	The tops are used for greens	10	20	50
1767	Ruta-Baga, Thorburn Improved.	The finest for table or for stock. Not very large	10	20	50
1768	"	Champion Purple-Top	10	20	50
1769	"	Laing Improved. One of the earliest	10	20	60
1770	"	Crimson King. Very large	10	20	50
1771	"	Skirving Improved. Very large	10	20	50
1774	"	White-fleshed. Large and productive	10	20	50



SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

		Per pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
✓ Agrimony. For medicinal purposes	<i>Agrimonia officinalis</i>	\$0 10	\$0 40	
✓ Angelica, Garden. For flavoring wine and cakes	<i>Archangelica officinalis</i>	05	15	\$1 25
✓ Anise. Seeds aromatic and carminative	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>	05	15	1 00
Arnica. Tincture of Arnica is made from it	<i>Arnica montana</i>	10	1 50	
✓ Balm. For culinary purposes	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	05	30	
✓ Basil, Dwarf or Bush. Culinary herb	<i>Ocymum minimum</i>	05	20	1 50
✓ " Sweet. Culinary herb, used for flavoring soups, etc.	<i>Ocymum basilicum</i>	05	20	1 50
Belladonna. Used in medicine	<i>Atropa Belladonna</i>	10	50	
✓ Bene. The seeds yield a good oil. The leaves are used for children for dysentery and diarrhoea	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>	05	20	1 25
Borage. Leaves used as a salad	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	05	20	1 25
✓ Caraway. Used in flavoring liquors and bread	<i>Carum Carui</i>	05	10	60
Catnip. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	10	45	4 50
✓ Coriander. Seeds aromatic	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	05	10	60
✓ Dill. Seeds used for flavoring vinegar	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	05	10	60
✓ Elecampane. Has tonic and expectorant qualities	<i>Inula Helenium</i>	10	60	6 00
Fennel, Sweet. Seeds aromatic; for flavoring	<i>Anethum Fœniculum</i>	05	10	75
Foxglove, Purple. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	05	20	1 50
Fumitory. A medicinal herb	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	10	50	
Gromwell. A medicinal herb	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	05	25	2 50
Hemlock. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	05	40	4 00
Henbane. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	05	20	1 50
Horehound. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	05	25	2 50
Hyssop. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	05	25	2 50
Lavender. For oil and distilled water	<i>Lavendula vera</i>	05	20	1 50
Lovage. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Levisticum officinale</i>	05	30	3 00
Marshmallow. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Althæa officinalis</i>	05	35	3 50
✓ Marigold, Pot. Used in soups	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	05	15	1 25
✓ Marjoram, Pot. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Onites</i>	05	40	4 00
✓ " Sweet. Used as seasoning	<i>Origanum Marjorana</i>	05	20	1 50
Pæony officinalis. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	05	15	1 50
Pennyroyal. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Hedeoma pulegeoides</i>	10	60	6 00
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	25		
" Japan	<i>Mentha Japonica</i>	25		
Rosemary. Yields an aromatic oil and water	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	05	30	3 00
Rue. Said to have medicinal qualities	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	05	15	1 50
Saffron. Used in medicine, and also in dyeing	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	05	10	1 00
✓ Sage, Common. A culinary herb; also used in medicine	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	05	20	2 00
✓ " Red. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	20	2 00
✓ " Purple. Used as a culinary herb, and also in medicine	<i>Salvia Horminum</i>	05	20	2 00
✓ Savory, Summer. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja Hortensis</i>	05	15	1 00
✓ " Winter. Used as a culinary herb	<i>Satureja montana</i>	05	20	2 00
Tansy. Generally used in bitters	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	05	40	4 00
✓ Tarragon. True. Does not produce seed. Roots in Fall and Spring 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>			
" Russian (not same flavor as the true)	<i>Artemisia Redowiskii</i>	20		
✓ Thyme, Broad-leaved English. Used as a seasoning	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	35	3 50
" French	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	05	30	3 00
Wormwood. Has medicinal qualities	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>	05	25	2 50

FRUIT SEEDS.

	Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.		Per oz.	Lb.	100 lbs.
Apple Seed, American				Nectarine Pits	\$0 10	\$1 00	
“ “ French Crab		\$0 25		Peach Pits (natural pits)			
Apricot Pits		35	\$30 00	“ “ per bus., \$2.		10	
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb		25	20 00	Pear Seed, German	15	1 00	
“ “ Black Mazzard		30	25 00	“ “ Japan	35	3 50	
“ “ Domestic		20		Plum Pits, Green Gage		20	\$14 00
Currants, Red Dutch	\$0 20	2 00		“ “ Damson, for grafting—		25	15 00
“ White Dutch		20	2 00	“ “ Myrobolan		25	15 00
“ Black		40	4 00	“ “ Domestic		20	12 00
“ Cherry		20	2 00	“ “ Japan	30	3 00	
Gooseberry, Red	pkt., 15c.	75		Quince Seed	20	1 50	
“ Yellow	“ 15c.	75		Raspberry Seed	pkt. 10c.	20	1 50
“ Green	“ 15c.	75		Strawberry, Mixed	“ 10c.	50	5 00
“ Mixed	“ 10c.	60		“ Red Alpine “	“ 10c.	75	
				Wineberry Seed	25c.		

GRAPE SEEDS.


NATURAL VARIETIES.				CULTIVATED VARIETIES.			
	Per oz.	Lb.			Per oz.	Lb.	
Vitis Estivalis (Summer Grape)	\$0 20	\$2 00		Black Pearl	\$0 15	\$1 50	
“ Californica (Cal. Wild Grape)	20	2 00		Concord	15	1 25	
“ cinerea (Sweet Winter Grape)	20	2 00		Cynthiana	20	2 00	
“ Cognetiæ (From Japan)	35	3 50		Elvira	15	1 50	
“ labrusca (Northern Fox Grape)	23	2 00		Herbemont	20	2 00	
“ Linccumii (Post Oak Grape)	40	4 00		Lenoir, or Jacques	30	3 00	
“ monticola (Texas Mountain Grape)	20	2 00		Noah	15	1 50	
“ riparia (Riverside Grape)	20	2 00		Norton's Virginia	15	1 50	

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds.)


	Per lb.		Per lb.
Arborvitæ, American	\$1 75	Thuja occidentalis	\$1 75
Balsam Fir	1 25	Abies balsamea	1 25
Barberry, Common	1 00	Berberis vulgaris	1 00
“ Purple-leaved	1 50	Berberis folio-purpurea	1 50
Broom, Scotch	50	Genista scoparia	50
Buckthorn	90	Rhamnus catharticus	90
Cornelian Cherry	50	Cornus mascula	50
Furze, or Gorse	75	Ulex Europæa	75
Hawthorn	50	Crataegus Oxyacantha	50
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	35	Gleditschia triacanthos	35
“ Yellow	35	Robinia pseudacacia	35
Norway Spruce	80	Picea excelsa	80
Osage Orange	50	Maclura aurantiaca	50
Privet, Japan or California	1 00	Ligustrum Japonicum	1 00
“ Common Evergreen	75	Ligustrum vulgare	75
Sheepberry (Black Haw)	1 00	Viburnum prunifolium	1 00

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

 Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue.

Beans, Refugee.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
“ Lyonnaise.	Martynia.	“ Giant Emperor.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, Best French.	Onion, White Portugal.	“ Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	“ Queen, and others.	“ Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	Pepper, Chili.	“ Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	“ Celestial.	“ Peach.
Gherkin.		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

 For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amaranthus caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Escarolle.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Lettuce.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	Witloof.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass Seed.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

● In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared. Perhaps the best soil for a lawn is a stiff loam or clayey soil. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

Let the ground all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer and softer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—

For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

CENTRAL PARK MIXTURE.

For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per quart, 25 cents; ½ peck, 65 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50. (We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices.)

FRENCH MIXED LAWN GRASS.

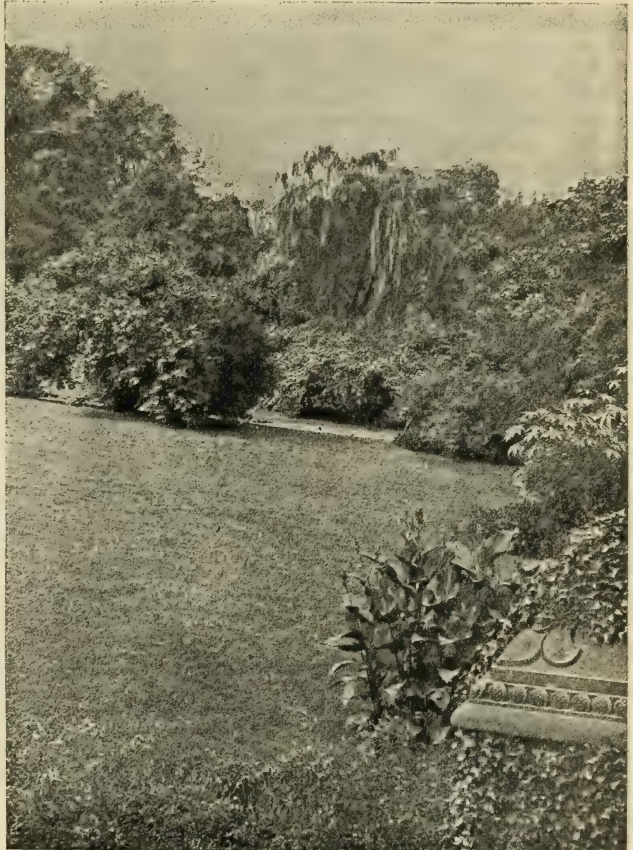
For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per quart, 25 cents; per bushel, \$4.50.

THORBURN'S LAWN-RESTORING GRASS SEED.

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. To restore a lawn that is partially worn out or burned, the best time is very early in spring, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground. The bare spots should be well scratched, or raked up, and this seed sown liberally. Cover the seed very thinly with earth, and then roll or press down firmly with the back of the spade. Some **Lawn-Restoring Grass Seed** should be kept always on hand, and before every rain during the summer some of it should be sown on any parts that may appear thinner than the rest. Seed may be sown in fall, as late as from 1st of September to 1st of October, according to the weather. Price per quart-box, 30 cents; per bushel of 24 lbs., \$5.

GRASS MIXTURE FOR GOLF LINKS.

We shall be pleased to recommend special mixtures for golf links, on application, provided the nature of the soil and situation is described.



LAWN VIEW IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

GRASS SEED MIXTURES.

FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing many varieties for pasture or meadow purposes will be apparent. *The quantities given are the minimum, and may often be increased to advantage.*

MEADOW OR PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 1. On Good Land, neither Too Dry nor Too Wet.		No. 2. For High and Dry Land.		No. 3. On Wet, Late Land.	
3 lbs.	Red Top.	3 lbs.	Red Top.	4 lbs.	Red Top.
1 "	Meadow Foxtail.	4 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2½ "	Creeping Bent Grass.
½ "	Perennial Sweet Vernal.	2 "	Meadow Brome Grass.	4 "	Orchard Grass.
2 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	½ "	Crested Dog's-Tail.	2 "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
3 "	Orchard Grass.	5 "	Orchard Grass.	1 "	Meadow Fescue.
1 "	Hard Fescue.	1 "	Hard Fescue.	1 "	Tall Fescue.
1 "	Sheep's Fescue.	1 "	Sheep's Fescue.	1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.
2 "	Perennial Rye Grass.	1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.	3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.
15 "	Timothy.	10 "	Timothy.	10 "	Timothy.
1 "	Red Clover.	1 "	Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.	1 "	Red Clover.
½ "	Alsike Clover.	1 "	Red Clover.	½ "	Alsike Clover.
30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$4.25.	30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$5.	30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$4.50.

PASTURE MIXTURES OF GRASSES FOR ONE ACRE.

No. 4. On Good Land, neither Too Wet nor Too Dry.		No. 5. On Dry Land.		No. 6. On Wet Land.	
2 lbs.	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	2 lbs.	Creeping Bent Grass.	3 lbs.	Red Top.
2 "	Red Top.	3½ "	Tall Meadow Oat Grass.	3 "	Orchard Grass.
½ "	Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 "	Meadow Brome Grass.	1 "	Meadow Fescue.
4 "	Orchard Grass.	3 "	Orchard Grass.	1 "	Tall Fescue.
2 "	Sheep's Fescue.	1 "	Hard Fescue.	1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.
1 "	Hard Fescue.	3 "	Sheep's Fescue.	3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.
1 "	Meadow Soft Grass.	½ "	Perennial Sweet Vernal.	1 "	Meadow Foxtail.
3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.	6 "	Timothy.	8 "	Timothy.
1 "	Meadow Foxtail.	3 "	Perennial Rye Grass.	1 "	Rough-stalk Meadow Grass.
5 "	Kentucky Blue Grass.	2 "	Field Burnet.	6 "	Kentucky Blue Grass.
6 "	Timothy.	3 "	Sainfoin.	1 "	Alsike Clover.
½ "	Yellow Trefoil.	1 "	Red Clover.	1 "	White Clover.
1 "	Red Clover.	1 "	White Clover.		
1 "	White Clover.				
30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$5.25.	30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$5.25.	30 lbs.	Price per acre, \$5.

GRASS SEEDS.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*) True. A valuable grass for lawns; sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Florin, or Creeping Bent Grass.*) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass.*) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. 18 cts., 100 lbs. \$13.

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS. Absolutely clean and free from chaff. Per lb. 30 cts., 100 lbs. \$25.

Aira caespitosa. (*Haddock Grass.*) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$20.

Aira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$20.

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

Alopecurus pratensis. (*Meadow Fox-tail Grass.*) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to acre \$0 30 \$25 00

AGROSTIS VULGARIS. (*Red-top Grass.*)

an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bushel) 25 18 00

Avena flavescens. (*Yellow Oat Grass.*) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre . . . 1 00 \$5 00

Beach Grass. See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon.*) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable) or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre. 90 80 00

Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **English.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis*.

Bromus inermis. (*Awnless Brome Grass.*) A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre 25 18 00

Bromus mollis. (*Soft Chess.*) Suited to sandy land, where it is more at home than many grasses of better quality 20 13 00

Bromus pratensis. (*Meadow Brome Grass.*) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Bromus Schraderi. (*Rescue Grass.*) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00

Bromus unioloides. See *Bromus Schraderi*.

Calamagrostis arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. It is of no agricultural value Per lb. Per 100 lbs. \$0 45 \$40 00

Ceratochloa unioloides. See *Bromus Schraderi*.

Cynosurus cristatus. (*Crested Dog's-Tail Grass.*) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre 40 35 00

Dactylis glomerata. (*Orchard Grass.*) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its power of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) 25 18 00

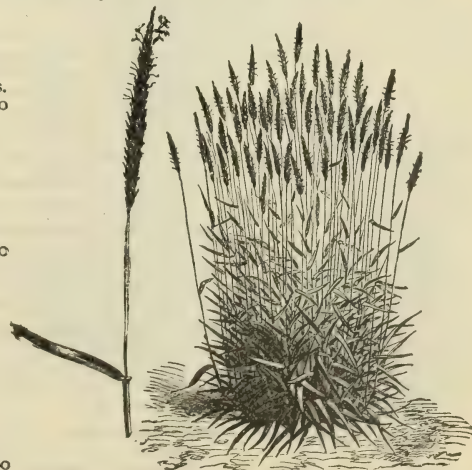
Dog's-Tail. See *Cynosurus cristatus*.

Ammophila arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.*) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts 45 40 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.*) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. 20 16 00

Avena elatior. (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces 50 lbs. to the acre 25 18 00

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (*Sweet Vernal Grass.*)

GRASS SEEDS—continued.

Per lb. 100 lbs.

Festuca duriuscula. (*Hard Fescue.*) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre \$0 25 \$16 00

Festuca elatior. (*Tall Fescue.*) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. 40 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Festuca fluitans. (*Floating Fescue.*) A perennial, with long, creeping roots, and preferring a rich, muddy or alluvial soil. It is found in ditches, shallow ponds, sides of rivers and lakes, and in boggy and marshy ground. As trout and wild duck are very fond of the seeds and tender shoots, it is often introduced on the margins of ponds and rivers with the view of affording them nourishment 35 30 00

Festuca heterophylla. (*Various-leaved Fescue.*) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high grounds. 40 lbs to the acre 30 25 00

Festuca ovina. (*Sheep's Fescue.*) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.

grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. It stands tramping well. 35 lbs. to the acre \$0 20 \$15 00

Festuca pratensis. (*Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.*) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre 20 15 00

Festuca rubra. (*Red Fescue.*) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre 25 18 00

Festuca tenuifolia. (*Slender Fescue.*) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre 30 22 00

Fox-tail. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.

Holcus lanatus. (*Meadow Soft Grass.*) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to the bus.) 25 20 00

Hungarian Grass. See *Panicum Germanicum*.

Johnson Grass. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 53.

Lolium Italicum. (*Italian Rye Grass.*) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre \$0 15 \$9 00

Lolium perenne. (*English Rye Grass.*) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre 15 8 00

Oat Grass. See *Avena elatior*.

Orchard Grass. See *Dactylis glomerata*.

Phalaris arundinacea. (*Reed Canary Grass.*) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre. 40 35 00

Panicum Germanicum. (*Hungarian Grass.*) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (50 lbs. to bus.) Price variable.

Phleum pratense. (*Timothy.*) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bushel.) Market price.

Poa aquatica. (*Water Meadow Grass.*) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre 40 35 00



CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.
(See page 47.)



DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.
(Orchard Grass.)



FESTUCA PRATENSIS.

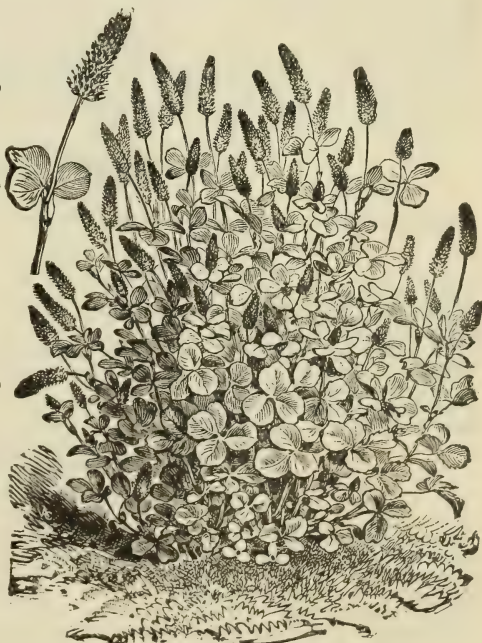
GRASS SEEDS—continued.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass.</i>) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened, wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks, it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil	\$0 25	\$18 00
Poa nemoralis. (<i>Wood Meadow Grass.</i>) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre	40	35 00
Poa pratensis. (<i>Kentucky Blue Grass.</i>) Also known as <i>Green Grass</i> , <i>June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. Two bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed	20	14 00
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
Red Top. See <i>Agrostis vulgaris</i> .		
Rescue Grass. See <i>Bromus Schraderi</i> .		
Rhode Island Bent Grass. See <i>Agrostis canina</i> .		
Rye Grass. See <i>Lolium Italicum</i> and <i>Lolium perenne</i> .		
Sweet Vernal Grass. See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> .		
Timothy. See <i>Phleum pratense</i> .		

CLOVERS.


Subject to change of price. Our quotations are those ruling at this time.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Alfalfa. (<i>Lucerne.</i>) This is the same as Lucerne. It requires a deep, rich soil, and on such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre	\$0 20	\$13 00
Alsike Clover. (<i>Trifolium hybridum.</i>) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre	20	13 00
Bokhara Clover. (<i>Melilotus alba.</i>) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre	25	18 00
Egyptian Clover. (<i>Trifolium Alexandrinum.</i>) It yields heavily in Egypt, and would likely do well on irrigable land in warm countries. It is as productive as Lucerne, and grows a little taller. 10 lbs. to the acre	\$0 35	\$30 00
Scarlet Clover. (<i>Trifolium incarnatum.</i>) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre	15	6 50
Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 52.		
Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (<i>Anthyllis vulneraria.</i>) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre	25	20 00
Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under. 10 lbs. to the acre		
Medium Red Clover. (<i>Trifolium pratense.</i>) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations. 10 lbs. to the acre		
White Clover. (<i>Trifolium repens.</i>) Valuable for lawns and pastures	30	22 00
Yellow Trefoil. (<i>Medicago lupulina.</i>) This may be cultivated, either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover. 15 lbs. to the acre	20	12 00




SCARLET CLOVER.

SELECT STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

 If ordered by mail, add 25 cents per 100 to price for postage.

	Per 100	1,000
Beder Wood. Large, roundish conical, bright scarlet; moderately firm, fair quality; plant vigorous and very productive	\$1 00	\$8 00
Brandywine. Large, roundish conical, of fine quality; moderately firm; season medium to late; a valuable late variety	1 00	8 00
Bubach. Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet; moderately firm, of fair quality; plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and productive; succeeds on light or heavy soils; early to medium	1 00	8 00
Cumberland. Very large, ovate conical, regular and uniform; color bright red; flesh moderately firm, pleasant and agreeable; plant vigorous and productive; season medium	1 00	8 00
Gandy. Large and handsome, roundish conical, uniform in size and shape; bright scarlet; firm, fair quality; vigorous and productive; a valuable late variety	1 00	8 00
Greenville. Berries of large size, good quality, productive; season medium to late; plant vigorous	1 00	8 00
Haverland. Large, long, light red; moderately firm, medium quality, ripens all over; very vigorous and healthy, and a great yielder; season early	1 00	8 00
Lovett. Large, roundish conical, uniform, bright crimson, quality good. A variety of merit; not early, but continuing good through the season	1 00	8 00
Marshall. Very large, roundish, dark rich crimson; quality very good, firm; plant vigorous, productive; season medium to late. The largest and finest Strawberry of recent introduction	1 00	8 00
Michel's Early. This is the first variety to ripen here; berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and a good bearer	1 00	8 00
Parker Earle. Uniformly large, regular, conical, with a short neck; color, glossy scarlet-crimson; ripens all over; flesh moderately firm, no hollow core, quality good. Its robust habit renders it capable of enduring extremes of heat and cold, and to thrive on a great variety of soils	1 00	8 00
Sharpless. One of the very largest and best Strawberries in cultivation. Plant very hardy, enduring both heat and cold without injury here	1 00	8 00
Wilson. Medium to large, dark red, very hardy, vigorous and productive. The most widely known and universally successful Strawberry grown	1 00	8 00

 In the fall we shall have pot-grown plants of these. Price, \$3 per 100.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

CABBAGE, Coldframe Plants. (*Ready in March.*)

	Per 100	1,000
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$1 00	\$7 50
Stein Early Flat Dutch	1 00	7 50
Improved Early Summer	1 00	7 50

CAULIFLOWER, Thorburn Early Snowball, Coldframe Plants. (*Ready in March.*) 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS. (*Ready in June.*) 50 cts. per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

EGG-PLANTS, Pot-grown. (*Ready about May 15.*)

	Small Doz.	100
Improved New York Purple.	\$0 50	\$4 00
LARGE SIZE, grown in 3-inch pots	1 00	7 50

LETTUCE, Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock, Transplanted Plants, grown in Flats. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

PEPPER, Large Bell, or Bull Nose, Transplanted Plants, grown in Flats. 25c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

TOMATO PLANTS, Transplanted, grown in Flats. (*Ready about May 1.*)

	Per doz.	100	1,000
Dwarf Champion	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$10 00
Thorburn Long-Keeper	25	1 50	10 00
Perfection	25	1 50	10 00
Acme	25	1 50	10 00
Trophy	25	1 50	10 00
Democrat	25	1 50	10 00
Ponderosa	25	1 50	10 00
Lemon Blush	25	1 50	10 00
Yellow Plum	25	1 50	10 00

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS.

	Per 1,000, \$5.	Per doz.	100
Asparagus Roots, Conover Colossal (2 years)	per 1,000, \$5.	\$0 75	
" " Palmetto	per 1,000, \$5.	75	
" " Barr Mammoth	per 1,000, \$5.	75	
" " Columbian Mammoth White	per 1,000, \$7.	1 00	
Chive Plants	per bunch, 25 cents.		
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i>, Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long		\$0 60	3 50
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces		20	75
Jerusalem Artichoke	per qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4.		
Rhubarb Roots	each, 10 cents.	1 00	
Sea Kale Roots	each, 10 cents.	1 00	
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>)	each, 30 cents.	3 00	
Onion Sets, etc. See page 30.			

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices variable.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily	\$0 10	\$4 50		
Mixed Canary Seed	10	5 00		
Hemp	10	4 50		
Lettuce Seed	25			
Maw, Blue Poppy	15			
Millet, American, or German	10	4 00		
" White French	15	10 00		
" Red French	20			
Rape, English	15	7 00		
Rape, German	\$0 10	\$5 00		
Rib Grass	25			
Rough Rice	10	6 00		
Vetches for Pigeons	10	4 50		
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds	per bottle, 35 cents.			
Gravel for Cages	per quart, 6 cents.			
Cuttle-fish Bone	40			
Sunflower Seed for Parrots	10	5 00		

CEREALS.

*** Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 10 cents; one bushel, 12 cents; two bushels, 15 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.*

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

FIELD CORN.

(56 lbs. to bushel) all northern raised sorts—

	Per ear	100 ears	Qt.	Bus.
Early Yellow Canada. (Flint)	\$0 05	\$3 00	\$0 15	\$1 50
Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive			15	1 40
Chester County Mammoth	05	3 50	15	1 75
Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; White Dent	05	3 00	15	1 75
King of the Earlies. Small cob; Yellow Dent			15	1 40
Long White Flint, or Sanford	05	3 00	15	1 40
Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain	05	3 00	15	1 40
Pride of the North. (Dent)			15	1 40
Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain	05	3 00	15	1 75
Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing Corn, with exceedingly large ears and grain			15	1 40
Leaming Early. Large, deep grain, bright yellow			15	1 40
White Pearl			15	1 40
Wisconsin White Dent			15	1 40
Nebraska Gold Mine. Large yellow Dent			15	1 40
Blunt's Prolific. Valuable for fodder	05	2 50	15	1 75
Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder				1 25
Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel)				1 50
Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be left to grow in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it as the most valuable both for fodder and ensilage	05	3 50	15	1 75
Pop-Corn	In ears, per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$6.			

MISCELLANEOUS CEREALS.

All subject to change in price.

	Per qt.	Bus.
BARLEY (48 lbs. to bushel)—		
Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety	\$0 10	\$1 25
BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bushel). 1 bushel to the acre—		
American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common	15	1 00
Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety	15	1 00
OATS, Rural New-Yorker Winter (32 lbs. to bushel). For late summer and early autumn sowing. Positively hardy, and not to be confounded with many sorts advertised as Winter Oats	15	1 25
Expected, also, all the approved sorts for spring sowing. Prices on application.		
RYE (56 lbs. to bushel). 1 to 1½ bushels to acre—		
Winter Excelsior	15	1 25
WHEAT (60 lbs. to bushel). About 1 bushel to acre—		
Fultz (Bald)	15	1 75
Fife	15	1 75
Lancaster	15	1 75
Mediterranean Red	15	1 75
Carman No. 1. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, dark amber. Straw very strong. As early as rye. Very hardy	20	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

All subject to change in price.

- ASPERULA ODORATA.** (*Waldmeister*.) Perennial, about 6 inches high; very fragrant flower. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine, making the well-known *Maitrank*. Per pkt., 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.
- BEANS—Common English Horse Beans.** Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.
- Soja hispida.** (*Soja Bean*.) The haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. Thrives well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. (About 1 bushel to the acre.) Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.
- Velvet Bean.** See under Cow Peas.
- BROOM CORN—Long Brush Evergreen.** Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Improved Dwarf.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- Early Japan.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- California Golden Long-Brush.** Grows from 12 to 14 feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- BROOM, SCOTCH.** (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- BURNET—Common Field.** Perennial; makes excellent pasture for sheep; grows on the poorest ground—on dry, sandy or calcareous soil; resists the extremes of heat and cold. Sow in April and again in September, with Sainfoin, Clover, Rye Grass, etc., 30 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.
- CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.
- CATERPILLARS.** A curious plant. Of interest only on account of the curious fruits, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salads. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 30 cts.
- CHICORY—Large-Rooted.** A perennial, remaining five or six years in the same soil, if cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season for green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.
- COTTON—Sea Island.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- Tennessee Upland.** 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.
- COW PEAS.** Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. 2 bushels to the acre. Per qt., 15 cents; per bus., \$2.50.
- Banana Field Peas, or Velvet Bean.** (*Dolichos multiflorus*.) Per qt., 30 cents; per bus., \$5.
- CYTISUS PROLIFERUS ALBUS.** An African fodder plant, which may prove valuable here. It is recommended to pass the seed through boiling water, and then to steep it in cold water for 24 hours before sowing. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$3.
- DHOURA—Guinea Corn.** See Sorghum.
- ESPARTO GRASS.** (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., \$1.
- ESPARSETTE.** See *Onobrychis sativa*.
- FENUGREEK.** Annual. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 25 cts.
- FLAT PEA.** See *Lathyrus sylvestris*.
- FLAX SEED.** Price variable.
- FURZE.** (*Ulex Europæa*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnishes an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- GUINEA GRASS.** In some sections this name is applied to the large-seeded Sorghums.
- GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA.** An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.
- HOP SEED.** Per pkt., 10 cents; per oz., \$1.
- INDIGO SEED.** (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.50.
- IRIS PABULARIA.** A forage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out 10 inches apart each way, where they are to remain, very early the following spring. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.
- JAPAN CLOVER.** See *Lespedeza striata*.
- JERUSALEM CORN.** See Sorghum.
- JUTE.** Annual. Thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills, about 8 inches apart, 4 pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.
- KAFFIR CORN.** See Sorghum.
- KALE—Jersey Winter, or Cow Cabbage.** Said to be hardy from New Jersey southward, where it will stand out all winter, the leaves making valuable winter cattle feed. Sow at same time as winter Cabbage. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., \$1.
- KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover.** See Clovers, page 49.
- LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS.** (Flat Pea.) A perennial forage plant. It grows well on very poor, unimproved, sandy soil, can withstand pretty severe frosts, and roots so deeply that it is not injured by severe drouth. Valuable for plowing under in a green state. It is recommended to sow seed in a small garden bed and transplant to the field when the plants are of suitable size. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.
- LENTILS—Best Imported.** Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 25 cents.
- LESPEDEZA STRIATA.** (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about 12 inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 30 cents.
- LIQUORICE.** (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*.) Seed in pods, per oz., 20 cents.
- LOTUS CORNICULATUS.** (Bird's-Foot Trefoil.) Perennial, used in pastures. Cattle eat it readily, and it is said to be quite nutritious. Per lb., 50 cts.
- LUPINS—Blue.** Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.
- White.** One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.
- Yellow.** Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and is valuable for plowing in. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria*.) A perennial, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 90 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasture; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca*.) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 44.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata*.) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per qt., 15 cents; per bus., \$1.40.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which insect powder is made in Europe. Per oz., 80 cts.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about 35 per cent of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE. (*Sacaline*.) Hardy perennial, native of the Island of Saghalin, between Japan and Siberia. It has been known to European and American nurseries for many years, but its merits as a forage plant have only lately been pointed out. It grows well on the poorest soils, and endures the extremes of heat and cold. It grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet, and can be cut two or three times in the season. The stems and leaves, which are very nutritious, are said to be eaten either green or dry by cattle and sheep. Seed, per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.50.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea*.) Extensively cultivated for its fiber. The seed should be germinated on cotton floating in lukewarm water, and transferred to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are 4 inches high, transplant to a field in rows 4 feet apart each way, and when the plants are 3 feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$9.

RAPE—Dwarf Essex, English. For sheep pasture. It may be sown in May, and will be ready for pasturing in July and August. Or it may be sown in June, or even up to the latter part of July, and yet furnish under moderately favorable circumstances, a large amount of pasture or fodder. It may even be sown after taking off a crop of early potatoes. In drills, sow 5 pounds to acre; broadcast, 10 pounds to acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte*.) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

RIB GRASS. (*Plantago lanceolata*.) Per lb., 25 cts.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SACALINE. See *Polygonum Sachalinense*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as a Pepper grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELLA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. It may also be cured for hay. Can be sown with winter Rye. About 50 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.



SPURRY.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$5.50.

Brown Dhoura Corn. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize*.) It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize*.) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Red Kafir Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

White Kafir Corn. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

White African Sorghum, African Millet, or White Dhoura. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about 3 feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. Sow the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

SPURRY. (*Spergularia arvensis*.) Annual. Grows well on poor, dry, sandy soils. It is in best condition for pasture in four to six weeks after sowing, and may be sown every month from March to August. Excellent pasture for cattle and sheep; also as a fertilizer for light, sandy soil. 15 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. for \$1.40; 50 lbs. and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; 100 lbs., \$8.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$5.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—continued.



SPRING VETCHES.

Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe-smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb, bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 40 cents; per lb., \$4.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Kentucky Burley. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Kentucky Yellow. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

VETCHES—Spring Tares. (*Vicia sativa*.) Sown broadcast at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$2.75.

Sand, Winter, or Hairy Vetch. (*Vicia villosa*.) This variety thrives on poor, arid, sandy soils. It is sown either in fall or in spring, and generally mixed with rye, which serves as a support to the plants. It grows to a height of from 3 to 4 feet, and can be cut twice for fodder, first as soon as the bloom appears, and then it can be again cut for the seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, and the produce is recommended as most nutritious. The seed is black and perfectly round, and should be sown at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.

Tufted Vetch, or Bird's Tares. (*Vicia cracca*.) Has creeping perennial roots, and affords provender of good quality. Per lb., 25 cents.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands, but it is chiefly valuable as an attraction for water fowl. The Indians of the lake regions of the northwest used to gather it by beating it off into their canoes and then cure it for winter food. Before sowing, put the rice in coarse cotton bags, and sink them in water for 24 hours. Sow in water which is from 6 inches to 5 feet deep, with soft mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

TOBACCO SEED.

planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

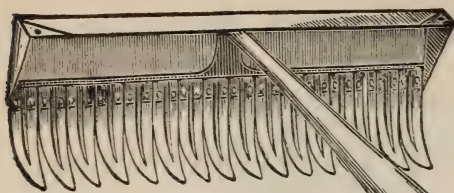
Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

				Each					Each
Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade)				\$1 00	Lawn Sprinkler, PECK'S IMPROVED. Standard, 4 feet high, surmounted with long arms, which revolve, thus distributing the water in a fine shower over an area of 60 feet. See cut.				
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns.				35	4-arm sprinkler				\$2 75
Atomizers, WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 56				2 00	8-arm sprinkler				3 00
Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. See cut page 56. \$1, \$2 and				3 00	Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED				1 25
Bill and Brush Hooks, for heavy pruning with one hand				\$1.50 to 2 00	THE REDDICK. A new and improved trap, possessing the good qualities of all the old ones. It is easily set, with very powerful spring, and is in every respect a <i>perfect trap</i>				1 00
Canes, BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long				\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.	Moss, SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways. 1 barrel bag, \$1.50; 5 barrel bale, \$5.				
Dibbles, ALL IRON. See cut, page 56				35	Peat, FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants				\$1.50 per bag.
Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING				75 cts. to 1 00	ROTTED				\$1.50 per bag.
NEW FULCRUM SPADING FORK. (See cut, page 56.)				1 50	Pincers, for glazing points				50
HAY OR STABLE				75	Plant Sticks, ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet				1½ cts. per running foot.
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED OR STRAWBERRY FORKS				40	ROUND, painted green, 5 and 6 feet				2 cts. per running foot.
MANURE, Long and short handled				75 cts. to 1 00	SOUTHERN CANES, 7 to 10 feet long				\$1.25 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.
Fruit Picker				40	Pruner, WATERS' LONG-HANDLED TREE.				
Fumigator, "EUREKA." For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds ½-peck stems				1 50	4 feet				1 00
No. 2, holds 1-peck stems				2 00	6 feet				1 10
No. 3, holds ½-bushel stems				2 50	8 feet				1 25
PAN-SHAPED FUMIGATOR				1 00	10 feet				1 25
Galvanized Wire Stakes. For roses, etc., 3 feet in length: Per dozen, 40 cts.; per 100, \$2 50.					Pump, MYERS' SPRAY. (See cut, page 58.) Being made of brass, it is not affected by the arsenites used for spraying. Easily operated; throws a solid stream 50 feet. It is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a sprinkler for flowers, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. This pump is also valuable for washing windows				4 00
Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet				75	Raffia, for tying				20 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., 90 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1.50
Garden Reels, for above; of wrought iron				75 cts. and 1 00	Rakes, AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel handled.				40 cts. to 60
Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK				10	LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.				
Glazing Points. Van Reyper's Perfect				50	Rollers. See page 59.				
per 1,000, 75 cents; pincers for same				50	Saws, PRUNING, various sizes and kinds. 70c. to 1 25				
Grafting Wax, in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages				30 cts. per lb.	Scissors, GRAPE, best English. For thinning the bunches				\$1 and 1 25
Grass Border Shears.				\$2.25 to 2 75	AMERICAN GRAPE AND FLOWER. Holds the bunches				30
Grass Edging Knives				\$1.50 to 2 00	FLOWER GATHERERS. For cutting and holding the flowers				75 cts. and 1 50
Grass Hooks, or Sickles, BEST ENGLISH, welded back.				35 cts. to 70	Scythes, ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches				\$1.50 and 2 00
Hedge Shears, ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade				\$1.50 to 3 00	Scythe Stones, ROUND WELSH TALACRE				\$1.50 per doz. 15
AMERICAN				1 25	Scythe Rifles, TRIPLE EMERY-COATED				\$1 per doz. 10
Hoes, AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled				50	Shears, GRASS BORDER, best English, 8, 9 and 10 inches				2 75
DRAW OF CORN				40 cts. to 50	Shears, HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Spiral spring.				
GRUB				75 cts. to 1 25	Three sizes. 7½ inches				1 25
SCUFFLE, DUTCH or PUSH, 4 to 10-in. 40 cts. to TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers				80	8½ inches				1 50
				75	9 inches				1 75
Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose				10	HEDGE. Four sizes				\$1.25 to 3 00
Hyacinth Glasses, Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue.)					POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes . \$2.50 and 3 00				
Knives, ASPARAGUS, English (Saw Blade)				1 00	PERFECTION PRUNING. See cut, page 56.				
ASPARAGUS, American				35	The best made. No. 1, 7 inches				2 00
Budding and Pruning, Best English				\$1 to 2 00	No. 2, 8 inches				2 50
Grass Edging				\$1.50 to 2 00	No. 3, 9 inches				3 00
Labels, WOODEN POT AND GARDEN—					No. 4, 10 inches				3 50
PLAIN					WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING . \$1.25 and 1 50				
Per 100 Per 1,000									
4 inch				\$0 15 \$0 60					
4½ inch				15 80					
5 inch				15 90					
6 inch				20 1 00					
8 inch				40 3 50					
12 inch				55 4 50					
PAINTED									
Per 100 Per 1,000									
3½ inch				10 60					
6 inch				20 1 50					
¾ inch, copper-wired				20 1 75					
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—									
3½ inch				10 60					
6 inch				20 1 50					
¾ inch, copper-wired				20 1 75					
Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH or DAISY				\$2.50 to \$3 50					
STEEL WIRE, for lawn				75					
WOODEN, for lawns				40 cts. to 60					



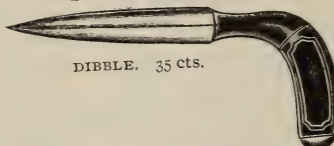
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



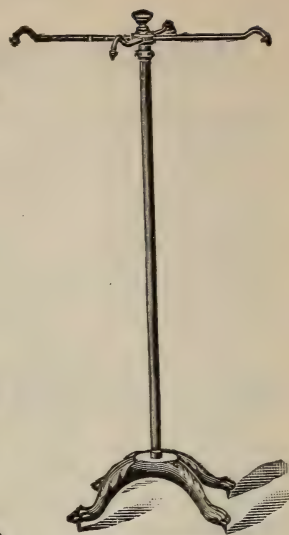
NEW FULCRUM SPADING FORK. \$1.50.



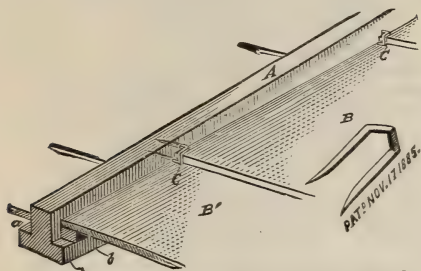
DIBBLE. 35 cts.



NEW HAND WEEDER. 15 cts.



PECK'S IMPROVED LAWN SPRINKLER.



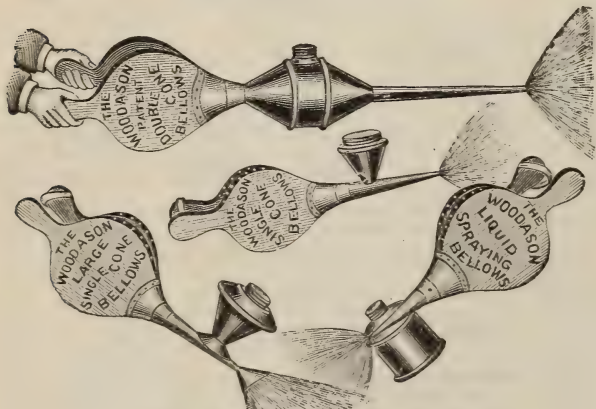
VAN REYPER'S PERFECT GLAZING POINTS.



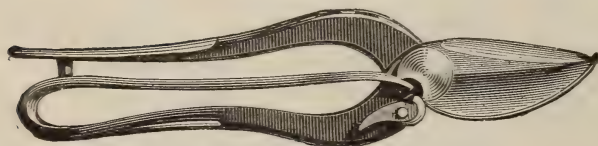
FRENCH WATERING POT. \$1.50 to \$2.



SCUFFLE HOE. 40 to 80 cts.



WOODASON'S BELLOWES. \$1, \$2 and \$3.



PERFECTION PRUNING SHEARS.



NOYES' WEEDER. 25 cts.



WATCH-SPRING PRUNING SHEARS. \$1.25 and \$1.50.

IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES—continued.

	Each
Shears, WATERS' LONG-HANDLED TREE PRUNER. See Pruners, on page 55.	
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. For trimming grass.	
American	50 cts. to \$0 80
English	1 25
Shovels, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL. Square and diamond pointed; long or short handles.	\$1 to 1 25
Spades, AMES' BEST CAST STEEL . . .	\$1 and 1 25
Sprayers. See page 60.	
Sprinklers, SCOLLAY'S RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER	1 00
SCOLLAY'S ANGLE-NECK RUBBER SPRINKLER	1 00
ATLAS RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLER	75
(See also Lawn Sprinklers, page 55.)	
Syringes. See page 60.	
Trellis of Galvanized Wire. On application we will quote price on any length and height required.	
Trowels, SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very strong	50 cts. to 60

	Each
Thermometers. No. 1. SELF-REGISTERING. Registers both heat and cold, indicating exactly how hot or how cold it has been since last notation. It is easily reset by a horse-shoe magnet, which accompanies instrument	\$3 00
No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long; numbers and letters hand-painted	1 00
No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANNED TIN CASE	30
No. 4. HOT-BED AND MUSHROOM-BED. Box-wood, with heavy brass tip; specially made for plunging	1 60
Turfing Irons. For taking up grass sods	4 50
Watering Pots, FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron 6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts.,	2 00
WATERING POTS for greenhouse use	3 50
Weeders, EXCELSIOR	15
LAWN. For removing dock, dandelion, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus knife	35
NOYES'. See cut, page 56	25
LANG'S. See cut below	25
NEW HAND. See cut, page 56	15
Wheelbarrows. For garden use. Two sizes.	
Medium	3 75
Large	4 25

Galvanized Wire Tomato Support.

It is made of galvanized wire, that will not rust or rot out. It is easily set, and the legs being double, the greater the pressure the firmer the support. It takes up no room in the winter, as it may simply be hung on a peg till wanted again next year. It is the simplest, strongest, most durable, most easily operated and cheapest support we have seen. Price, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$11.



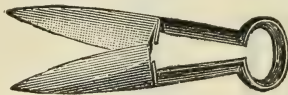
NOT IN USE.



IN USE.



GRAPE SCISSORS. \$1 and \$1.25.



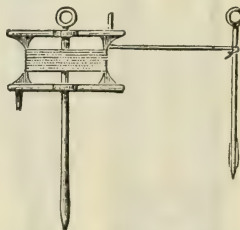
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. 50 cts. to 80 cts.



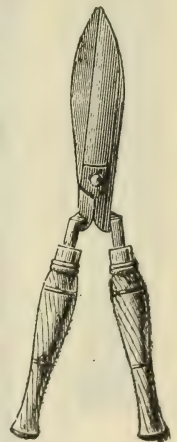
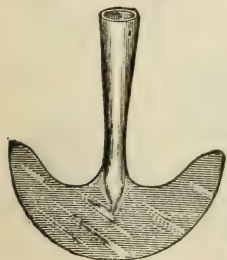
ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE. \$1.

FLOWER-GATHERER.
75 cts. and \$1.50.

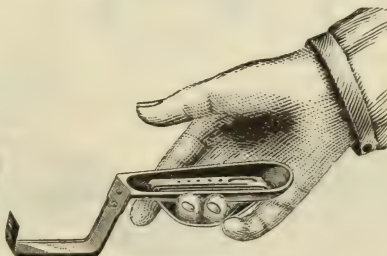
RAFFIA, FOR TYING.



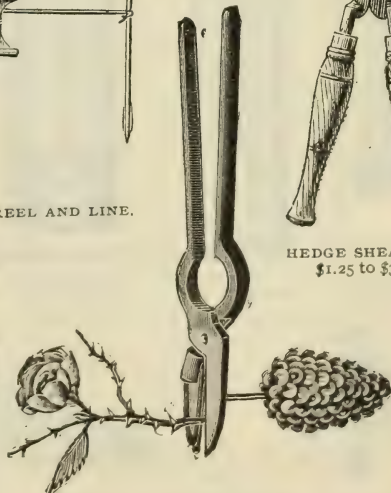
GARDEN REEL AND LINE.

HEDGE SHEARS.
\$1.25 to \$3.

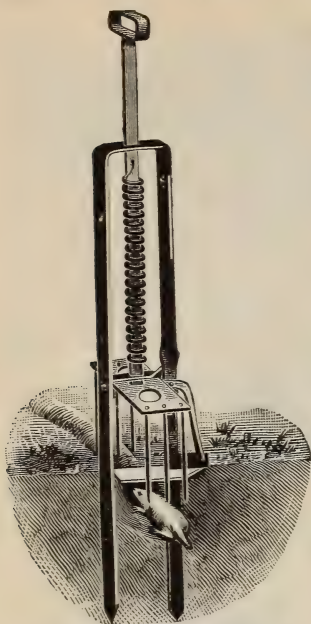
GRASS EDGING KNIFE. \$1.50 to \$2.



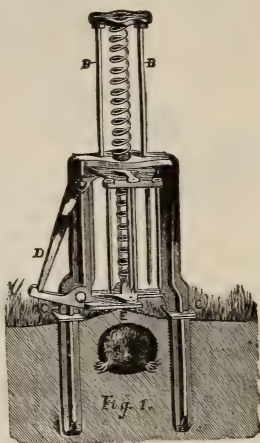
LANG'S WEEDER. 25 cts.



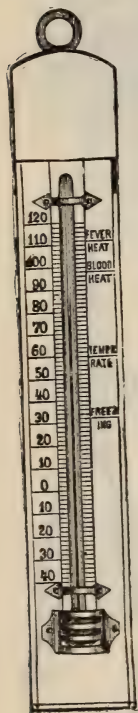
FLOWER AND GRAPE SCISSORS. 30 cts.



THE REDDICK MOLE TRAP. \$1.



OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.25.

MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4.
See page 55.

PORCELAIN SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. \$1.



\$3.

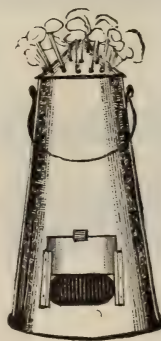


TIN CASE, FIG. 1.

THERMOMETER. 30 cents.



HOTBED THERMOMETER. \$1.60.



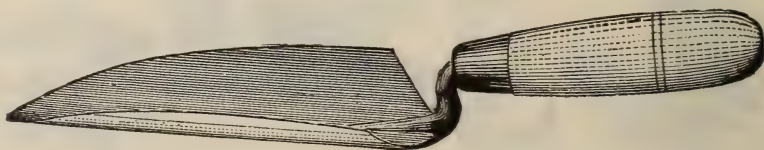
"EUREKA" FUMIGATOR.



BORDER SHEARS. \$2.25 to \$2.75



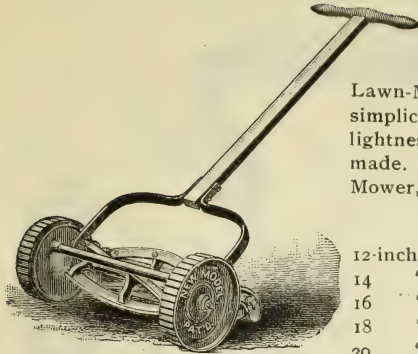
TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



CAST STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

LAWN-MOWERS.**THE NEW MODEL.**

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work, it is unequaled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.



NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

Net Prices, No Discount.

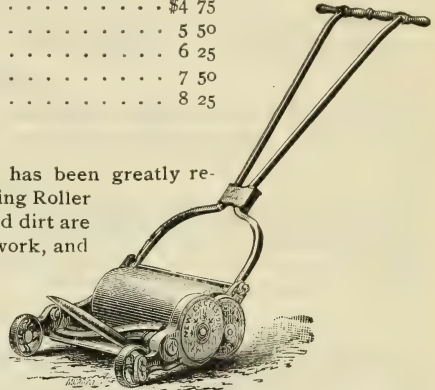
12-inch cut	.....	\$4 75
14 "	.....	5 50
16 "	.....	6 25
18 "	.....	7 50
20 "	.....	8 25

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut	.....	\$7 00	16-inch cut	.....	\$10 00
12 "	.....	8 00	18 "	.....	11 00
14 "	.....	9 00	20 "	.....	12 00



EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.


25-inch cut, without shafts	.....	\$35 00	35-inch cut, with shafts	.....	\$68 00
30 " with shafts	.....	55 00	40 " " " "	.....	85 00

"O. K." LAWN-MOWER.

Those who want a good, low priced mower will find the "O. K." in every respect a serviceable machine. It is highly recommended for lightness of draft and simplicity of construction.

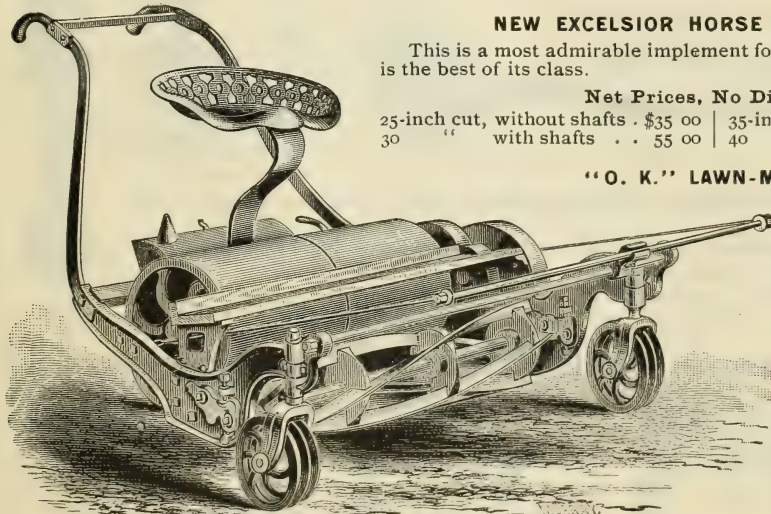
Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$3 50
14 "	.....	4 00
16 "	.....	4 50

 Full directions for setting-up, adjusting and using accompany each Mower.

HORSE BOOTS.

Per set of four, \$9.



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE-POWER LAWN-MOWER.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.


GARDEN.

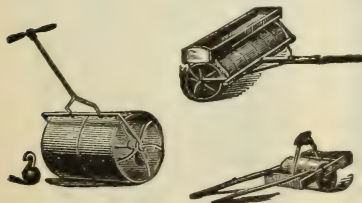
With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam. in.	Weight, ab't lbs.	Price
Two sections, 7½-in. face, each	15	125	\$6 00
" 12 " "	20	300	13 00
" 12 " "	24	400	15 00

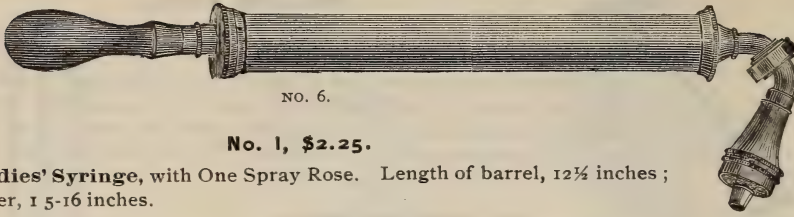
FIELD.

Four sections, 12-in. face, with shafts and seat	20	650	30 00
Five " 12 " " pole and whiffle	24	1,000	40 00

 Strictly net cash.



FIELD AND GARDEN ROLLERS.

SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.

NO. 6.

No. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches ; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses ; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel. Length of barrel, 14½ inches ; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.

No. 3, \$5.50.

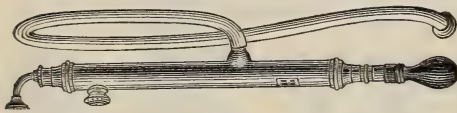
Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches ; diameter, 1½ inches.

No. 4, \$6.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches ; diameter, 1½ inches.

No. 6, \$7.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Gooseneck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches ; diameter, 1½ inches.



ECLIPSE COMBINED SYRINGE AND FORCE PUMP.



RUBBER SPRINKLER. \$1.



RUBBER SPRINKLER, ANGLE-NECK. \$1.



NO. 3.

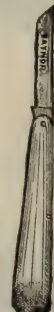
The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump, With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6 ; fixed elbow joint, 75 cts.

Scollay's Rubber Sprinkler. For florists' use and window gardening. \$1.

" **Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler**. \$1.

Atlas Rubber Sprinkler. 75 cts.

Woodason's Atomizer. For the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.

SAYNOR'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES.Pruning.
No. 938. \$1.50.Pruning.
196. 2 blades, \$2.Pruning.
187. \$1.25.Pruning.
312. \$1.25.Pruning.
80. 75 cts.Budding.
300. \$1.Budding.
300A. \$1.

Budding, No. 343. 2 blades, \$1.25.

THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

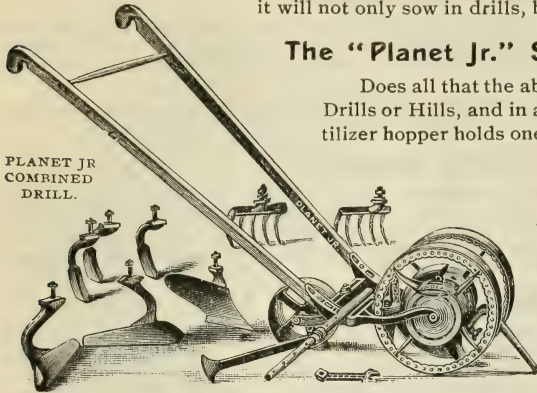
The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow in drills, but also in hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. **Price, \$10.**

The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

Does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market-gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$14.**

PLANET JR.
COMBINED
DRILL.



plows to and from; the cultivator teeth mellow the soil, etc. **Price, \$9.**

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

Unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills,

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

It holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. **Price, \$6.50.**

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

It can be used straddle of the rows or between the rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. **Price, complete, \$6. Price, plain (one pair of hoes only), \$3.50.**

The Fire-Fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations, and variety of attachments, are striking features of this favorite. **Price, \$3.75.**

PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH

This cloth is useful for protecting plants from frosts, and for covering hotbeds and frames instead of glass. It is specially prepared to prevent mildewing and rotting.

Light grade, per yd., 6 cts.; piece of about 68 yds., \$2 50
Medium grade, " 10 cts.; " " 60 " 4 25
Heavy grade, " 12 cts.; " " 40 " 4 50



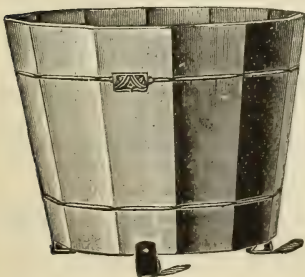
PLANT PROTECTING CLOTH.

COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

The Tubs are made of the best cypress timber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened by simply turning nut on handle.

Natural Varnish finish on the wood:

	Each
12-in. diam. by 11-in. high	\$1 00
15 " " 14 "	1 50
18 " " 16½ "	2 00
21 " " 18½ "	2 50
24 " " 20½ "	3 00



FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc. This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc. Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

☞ Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal. Very finely powdered 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.
 " " **No. 3.** Coarser than the above per 100 lbs., \$2.50; per ton, \$38.
 " **Raw Bone** per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; per 200-lb. bag, \$4; per ton, \$35.
Crushed, or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$43.
Blood and Bone Fertilizer per 100-lb. bag, \$2; per 200 lb. bag, \$3.50; per ton, \$30.
Sheep Manure, Pulverized. Good for lawns. 5 lbs., 30c.; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$40.
Pure Goat Manure. per 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$32.
Nitrate of Soda. For stimulating growth of plants. 5-lb. pkg., 30c.; 10-lb. pkg., 50c.; 50-lb. bag, \$2; 100 lb. \$3.50.
Unleached Wood-Ashes. per barrel of about 300 lbs., \$3.
Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts. each.

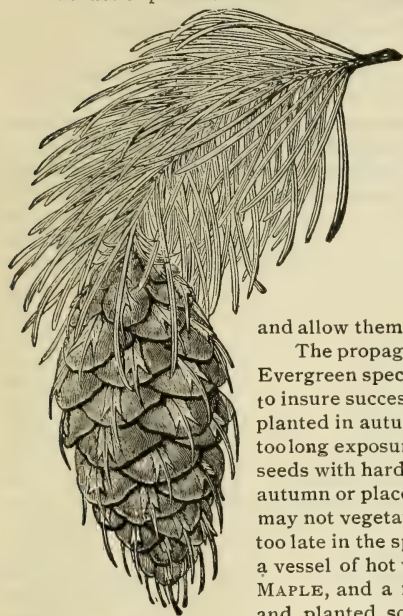
INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

Copperdine. A remedy for grape anthrax and mildew, pear-leaf blight, pear and apple scab, celery, carnation and violet rust. Mix 100 parts water to 1 part of Copperdine. In gallon jugs, \$1.50 each.
Fir-Tree Oil. Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to 20 gallons of water. ½ pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.
Fir-Tree Oil Soap. ½-lb. tin, 25 cts.; 2-lb. tin, 75 cts.; 5-lb. tin, \$1.75.
Dalmatian Insect Powder. Per ¼-lb. box, 30 cts.; per 1-lb. box, 50 cts.
Gishurst's Compound. A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box. Per lb. box, 50 cts.
Hammond's Grape Dust. For the prevention of mildew on roses, grapes, gooseberries, etc. Apply with bellows. 5-lb. package, 35 cts.; 10-lb. package, 60 cts.; 100-lb. keg, \$5.
Hellebore, Powdered. An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry or mixed in water. Per lb. box, 30c.; ½-lb. box, 20 cents; ¼-lb. box, 15 cents.
Paris Green. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water, it will prove effective against all chewing insects. Per 1-lb. can, 35 cents; ½-lb. can, 20 cents; ¼-lb. can, 15 cents.
Little's Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water as follows, it is effectual against—greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gal. of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gal.; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gal.; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gal.; ½-gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50.
London Purple. As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved. ½-lb. box, 15 cents; 1-lb. box, 25 cents.
Slug-Shot (Hammond's). Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100 lbs., \$4.
Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. Per lb., 10 cents; 10 lbs., 60 cents; 100 lbs., \$4.
Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer; It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. Per ½-lb. tin, 25 cents.
Tobacco Dust. If dusted on while the foliage is moist it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Per 1-lb. box, 10 cents; 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; per 100 lbs., \$2.50.
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with greenfly. Per bale of about 100 lbs., \$1.50; per bale of about 200 lbs., \$2.75; per bale of about 400 lbs., \$4.50.
Tobacco Extract. A powerful extract of Tobacco, for destroying lice, red spider, mealy bugs, etc. For SYRINGING, dilute ten times with water. For greenhouses, diluted half and half with water and evaporated from pans, adding water from time to time as it thickens, it will check the development of plant lice on Roses or Chrysanthemums. Per ½-pt., 25 cts.; pt., 40 cts.; qt., 60 cts.; gal., \$1.50.
Whale-Oil Soap. For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them. Per 1-lb. box, 18 cts.; 2-lb. box, 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100-lb. keg, \$7.
Bordeaux Mixture. For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. Full directions on label. 1-lb. box, 15 cts.; 5-lb. box, 70 cts.; 50-lb. keg, \$6.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in coldframes or boxes; if in coldframes the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners 3 to 4 inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.



PICEA DOUGLASII.

The propagation of DECIDUOUS TREES from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. ACORNS, HICKORY NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn or placed in boxes with sand, and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE, and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS should be planted from

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about 2 feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

We do not sell Tree or Shrub Seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

Under the new nomenclature, some species formerly attached to ABIES have been placed under PICEA, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies			
amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir	\$0 50	\$6 00
"	balsamea	20	1 25
"	bracteata	1 00	12 00
"	concolor	30	3 00
"	firma	30	3 00
"	Fraseri	30	3 00
"	grandis	30	3 00
"	macrocarpa	75	8 00
"	magnifica	50	6 00
"	Mariesii	75	8 00
"	Nordmanniana	20	1 50
"	nobilis	50	6 00
"	pectinata	10	60
"	Pinsapo	25	2 50
"	subalpina	75	8 00
"	Veitchii	75	8 00
Arbortvitæ	See Thuja.		
Arctostaphylos	glauca	20	1 50
"	pungens	20	1 50
"	tomentosa	30	3 00
"	uva-ursi	40	4 00
Azalea	arborescens	60	7 00
"	calendulacea	40	4 00
"	viscosa	40	4 00
Buxus	sempervirens	20	1 50

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.


		Per oz.	Per lb.
Cedrus	Atlantica argentea	Mount Atlas Cedar	\$0 40 \$4 00
"	Deodara	Deodar, or Himalayan Cedar	40 4 00
"	Libani	Cedar of Lebanon	30 3 00
Cephalotaxus	drupacea	From Japan	30 3 00
Chamaecyparis	Nutkænsis	Oregon Cedar, or Ginger Pine	80 10 00
Cotoneaster	buxifolia	Hardy Evergreen Box-leaved Shrub	20 2 00
Cryptomeria	Japonica	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height	20 1 50
Cupressus	horizontalis	Horizontal Cypress	15 1 00
"	Guadalupensis	From California	40 4 00
"	Goveniana	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40 4 00
"	Lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cypresses	40 4 00
"	MacNabiana	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form	35 3 50
"	macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy	15 1 00
"	sempervirens	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	15 1 00
"	thyoides	White Cedar	25 2 50
Daphniphyllum	macropodon	From Japan	25 2 50
Fir Tree	See Abies and Picea.		
Juniperus	communis	European Juniper	10 50
"	Bermudiana	Barbadoes or Bermuda Cedar	25 2 50
"	Hibernica	Irish Juniper	20 1 50
"	oxycedrus	Sharp-leaved Cedar	10 1 00
"	prostrata	Prostrate Cedar	10 60
"	rigida	From Japan	25 2 00
"	Sabina	Common Savin	10 1 00
"	Suecica	Swedish Juniper	15 1 25
"	Virginiana glauca	Silver Cedar. From the Rocky Mountains	15 1 00
Libocedrus	decurrens	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree	40 4 00
Norway Spruce	See Picea excelsa.		
Picea	Ajanensis	A beautiful Japanese Fir	80 10 00
"	Alcoquiana	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75 8 00
"	Douglasii	Douglas' Spruce	30 3 00
"	Engelmannii	Engelmann's Spruce	60 6 00
"	excelsa	Norway Spruce	15 80
"	Glehnii	From Japan. Dwarf and compact	1 00 12 00
"	Menziesii	Menzies' Fir; most graceful	40 4 50
"	nigra	Black Spruce	30 3 00
"	polita	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree	75 9 00
"	pungens	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	50 5 00
"	taxifolia	Washington Silver Fir	60 6 00
"	Vessoensis	From Japan	1 00 12 00
Pinus	Australis	Yellow Pine	35 3 50
"	Austriaca	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; somber and massive aspect	15 1 25
"	Balfouriana	Fox-tail Pine	75 8 00
"	Canariensis	Canary Island Pine	25 2 50
"	Cembra	Cembran Stone Pine	10 40
"	Cephalonica vera	Greek Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	Coulteri	Coulter's California Pine	50 5 00
"	densiflora	Japan Pine. Rapid growth and hardy; very beautiful	30 3 00
"	edulis	American Nut Pine	20 1 75
"	excelsa	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	30 3 00
"	flexilis	American White Pine	50 5 00
"	halepensis (Allepica)	French Pine	30 3 00
"	insignis	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height	25 2 50
"	Jeffreyi	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40 4 00
"	Koraiensis	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage	50 5 00
"	Lambertiana	Sugar Pine	30 3 00
"	Laricio	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	15 1 50
"	Llaveana	Llav's Mexican Pine	60 6 00
"	maritima	Seaside Pine	10 40
"	Massoniana	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	25 2 50
"	monophylla	California Nut Pine	30 3 00
"	monticola	Mountain Weymouth Pine of California	60 6 00
"	muricata	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	60 6 00
"	parviflora	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery	60 6 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$o 10	\$o 40
Pinus <i>Pinea</i>	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque		
" <i>ponderosa</i> (Benthamiana)	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high	25	2 50
" <i>resinosa</i>	American "Norway" Pine	60	6 00
" <i>rigida</i>	Northern Pitch Pine	30	3 00
" <i>Sabiniana</i>	Sabine's Nut Pine	20	2 00
" <i>Strobus</i>	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	20	1 50
" <i>sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color	15	1 00
" <i>Tæda</i>	Loblolly, or Old-Field Pine	20	1 50
" <i>Torreyana</i>	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	40	4 00
" <i>tuberculata</i>	Tuberclad Pine of California	60	6 00
Podocarpus <i>macrophylla</i>	From Japan	25	2 00
Retinospora	See <i>Chamaecyparis</i> .		
Sciadopitys <i>verticillata</i>	The Umbrella Pine of Japan	75	7 00
Scotch Fir	See <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> .		
Sequoia <i>gigantea</i>	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	75	8 00
Spruce Tree	See <i>Abies</i> and <i>Picea</i> .		
Taxus <i>baccata</i>	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	15	1 25
" <i>brevifolia</i>	California Yew	80	10 00
" <i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew	75	9 00
Thea <i>viridis</i>	Tea Plant of Japan	20	2 00
Thuja <i>aurea</i>	Golden Arborvitæ	15	1 50
" <i>articulata</i>	Jointed " (The Arar Tree)	75	
" <i>occidentalis</i>	American "	20	1 75
" <i>orientalis</i>	Chinese "	15	75
" <i>compacta</i>	Compact "	15	1 50
" <i>gigantea</i>	Giant Oregon Arborvitæ. 150 feet high	50	5 00
" <i>Tatarica</i>	Tartarian Arborvitæ	20	2 00
Thujopsis <i>dolobrata</i>	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	6 00
" <i>Standishii</i>	From Japan	80	10 00
Torreya <i>Californica</i>	California Nutmeg	15	1 50
Tsuga <i>Sieboldii</i>	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
Yucca <i>angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Yucca	60	6 00
" <i>brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved Yucca	40	4 00
" <i>filamentosa</i>	Thready Yucca; Adam's Needle	50	5 00
" <i>gloriosa</i>	Mound Lily	75	
" <i>Whipplei</i>	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

For Fruit Tree Seeds, see page 44.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25-cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$o 10	\$o 40
Acer <i>campestre</i>	European Field Maple		
" <i>glabrum</i>	Oregon Maple	20	2 00
" <i>macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Maple	10	75
" <i>palmatum</i>	From Japan	30	3 00
" <i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	40
" <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	40
Actinidia <i>arguta</i>	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
Æsculus <i>flava</i>	Sweet, or Yellow Buckeye		20
" <i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye		20
Agave <i>Virginica</i>	American False-Aloe, or Virginian Century Plant	60	6 00
Ailantus <i>glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	75
Alnus <i>communis</i>	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	10	50
" <i>incana</i>	Smooth White Alder	15	75
" <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Alder	30	3 00
Amelanchier <i>alnifolia</i>	Oregon Shad Bush	40	4 00
" <i>Canadensis</i>	Shad Bush, or Service Berry	20	2 00
Amorpha <i>fruticosa</i>	Bastard Indigo, 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	10	75
Ampelopsis <i>Veitchii</i>	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses	15	1 25
" <i>quinquefolia</i>	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	15	1 00
Amygdalus <i>vulgaris dulcis</i>	Hard-shelled Sweet Almond		35
Andromeda <i>arborea</i>	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood)	20	1 50
" <i>calyculata</i>	Leather-Leaf	40	4 00
" <i>ligustrina</i>	Shrub, 10 feet high	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Andromeda Mariana	Stagger Bush	\$0 20	\$1 50
“ racemosa	Pepper Bush	25	2 50
Arbutus Menziesii	Madrona Tree	30	3 50
“ Unedo	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry	20	1 50
Ardisia crispa	Handsome decorative shrub from Japan	30	3 00
“ Japonica	Hardy decorative shrub	50	5 00
Ash	See Fraxinus.		
Asimina triloba	Papaw, or Custard-Apple	15	75
Berberis Aquifolium	Holly-leaved Barberry	15	1 00
“ nervosa	Nerve-leaved Barberry	60	6 00
“ repens	Dwarf Barberry. From California	30	3 00
“ vulgaris	Common Barberry	15	1 00
“ purpurea	Purple-leaved Barberry	15	1 50
Berchemia racemosa	Fine Japanese climbing shrub	40	4 00
Betula Americana alba	White American Birch	20	2 00
“ alba	White European Birch	10	40 1/4
“ nigra	Black Birch	20	1 50
“ papyracea	Paper Birch	25	2 50
“ populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch	20	2 00
Birch	See Betula.		
Boston Ivy	See <i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i> .		
Brahea filifera	Washingtonia	15	1 00
“ robusta	Washingtonia	25	2 50
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry	20	2 00
“ Japonica	From Japan	50	5 00
Calycanthus occidentalis	Western Allspice	50	5 00
Camellia Japonica	From Japan	15	1 50
Camphora officinalis	Camphor Tree	25	2 00
Carya tomentosa	Mocker-Nut		25
Cassia Marilandica	Southern Cassia	25	2 50
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree	10	75
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa	15	1 00
“ Kämpferi	Japanese Catalpa	20	1 50
“ speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	10	60 1/4
“ Teas' Hybrid	Hybrid Catalpa	20	1 50
Ceanothus divaricatus	Branching Redroot	40	4 00
“ integrissimus	Entire-leaved Redroot	60	7 00
“ thyrsiflorus	California Lilac	60	7 00
Cedrela Chinensis	From Japan	25	2 00
Celastrus articulatus	From Japan	25	2 00
“ scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bittersweet	15	1 50
Celtis australis	European Nettle Tree	15	1 00
“ Chinensis	From Japan	50	5 00
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonball Bush	10	1 00
Ceratonia siliqua	St. John's Bread	15	1 25
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum	From Japan	1	50
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage	20	2 00 1/4
“ Chinensis	From Japan	50	5 00
“ occidentalis	Californian Judas Tree	60	7 00
“ siliquastrum	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree	15	75
Cherry	See Prunus.		
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe Tree; white fringe	20	2 00
Chilopsis linearis	From Texas	50	
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor Tree	25	2 00
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	20	2 00
Clematis flammula	White Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
“ Jackmanni and Lanuginosa Hybrids	Large-flowering Hybrids; very beautiful	1	00
“ ligusticifolia	From Colorado	90	
“ Pitcheri	Beautiful native variety	90	
“ Virginiana	Virgin's Bower	25	2 50
“ vitalba	Traveler's Joy	15	1 50
“ viticella	Purple Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper Bush (pods)	25	2 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	\$o 15	\$1 00
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	15	1 25
“ <i>brachypoda</i>	Japanese Dogwood	25	2 50
“ <i>florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	10	50
“ <i>circinata</i>	Round-leaved Cornel, or Dogwood	15	1 50
“ <i>mascula</i>	Cornelian Cherry	10	50
“ <i>Nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	15	1 50
“ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicled Cornel	15	1 50
“ <i>sanguinea</i>	Scarlet Dogwood	10	75
“ <i>sericea</i>	Silky Cornel	15	1 50
“ <i>stolonifera</i>	Osier Dogwood	10	1 00
<i>Coronilla Emerus</i>	Scorpion Senna	40	4 00
<i>Cratægus Crus-Galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 25
“ <i>cuneata</i>	From Japan	35	3 50
“ <i>Oxyacantha</i>	Hawthorn	10	50
“ <i>parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ <i>pyracantha</i>	Evergreen Thorn	10	75
“ <i>pyrifolia</i>	Pear-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	Black Thorn	10	1 00
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	Alpine, or Scotch Laburnum	15	1 50
“ <i>Laburnum</i>	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
<i>Daphne Laureola</i>	Wood Laurel, or Dwarf Bay	75	
“ <i>Mezereum</i>	Mezereon	40	
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Japanese Snow-flower	20	2 00
“ <i>scabra</i>	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	20	2 00
<i>Diospyros Kaki</i>	Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15	1 25
“ <i>Lotus</i>	European Persimmon	10	75
“ <i>Mexicana</i>	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
“ <i>Virginiana</i>	Wild Persimmon	15	75
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Leatherwood	30	3 00
<i>Distylium racemosum</i>	From Japan	35	3 50
<i>Dogwood</i>	See <i>Cornus</i> .		
<i>Edgeworthia papyrifera</i>	Indian Paper Tree	20	2 00
<i>Ehretia macrophylla</i>	From Japan	75	8 00
<i>Elæagnus angustifolia</i>	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey	15	1 50
“ <i>longipes</i>	From Japan. Very handsome shrub	25	2 50
“ <i>pungens</i>	Stinging Oleaster. From Japan	30	3 00
“ <i>umbellatus</i>	From Japan	30	3 00
<i>Elm</i>	See <i>Ulmus</i> .		
<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Messmate		1 00
“ <i>corymbosa</i>	Bloodwood		1 00
“ <i>globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	35	3 50
“ <i>hemastoma</i>	White Gum		1 00
“ <i>piperita</i>	Peppermint Gum		1 00
“ <i>resinifera</i>	Forest Mahogany		1 00
“ <i>robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany		1 00
“ <i>rostrata</i>	Flooded Gum		1 00
“ <i>siderophloia</i>	Dark Ironbark		1 00
“ <i>viminalis</i>	Manna Gum		1 00
<i>Euonymus Americana</i>	American Burning Bush	15	1 50
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European Burning Bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech	10	40
<i>Fraxinus alba Americana</i>	White American Ash	10	40
“ <i>excelsior</i>	Common, or European Ash	10	40
“ “ <i>pendula</i>	Weeping Ash	10	40
“ <i>Ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	10	40
“ <i>quadrangulata</i>	Blue Ash	10	1 00
“ <i>sambucifolia</i>	Black, or Water Ash	10	75
“ <i>viridis</i>	Green Ash	10	75
<i>Fremontia Californica</i>	California Shrub; very beautiful	1 00	12 00
<i>Gaultheria Shallon</i>	California Winterberry; edible fruit	60	6 00
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry	25	2 50
“ <i>frondosa</i>	Blue Dangleberry	25	2 50
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	25	2 50
<i>Genista scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Genista tinctoria	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer.	\$o 15	\$1 25
“ juncea	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers.	10	75
Ginkgo biloba	See Salisburia.		
Gleditsia horrida	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns . . .	15	1 00
“ triacanthos	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges per 100 lbs., \$20.	10	35
“ Japonica	From Japan	20	2 00
Gymnocladus Canadensis	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage .	10	75
Halesia diptera	From Tennessee	25	2 50
“ tetraptera	Silver Bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	25	2 00
Hamamelis Virginica	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall . .	25	2 50
Hedera Helix	English, or Hardy Ivy	10	60
Hibiscus Syriacus fl. pl.	Double Rose of Sharon.	20	1 50
Hickory Nuts	See Carya. Mostly a failure this season.		
Horse Chestnuts	See Æsculus.		
Honey Locust	See Gleditschia.		
Hydrangea arborescens	Tree Hydrangea	25	2 50
Ilex polycarpa	A new tree from Japan	80	10 00
Ilex Aquifolium	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	10	60
“ glabra	Inkberry	15	1 50
“ opaca	American Holly.	15	75
Illicium religiosum	From Japan.	25	2 50
Indigofera tinctoria	Indigo Tree	20	1 50
Itea Virginica	Virginian Willow	25	2 50
Juglans cinerea	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50 .		
“ cordiformis	From Japan.	10	60
“ nigra	Black Walnut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50 .		
“ regia	English Walnut or Madeira Nut		40
“ Sieboldii	From Japan.	10	60
Kalmia angustifolia	American Laurel (pods)	30	3 00
“ latifolia	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush (clean seed)	75	
Kœlreuteria paniculata	Chinese Bladder-Nut. Very handsome when in flower.	10	75
Lagerstrœmia indica	Crape Myrtle	50	5 00
Larch	See Larix.		
Larix Europæa	European Larch	15	1 00
“ leptolepis	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	60	7 00
Laurus Benzoin	Spicewood	10	1 00
“ nobilis	Sweet Bay	10	60
Leiophyllum buxifolium	Sand Myrtle	30	3 00
Leucothœ recurva	From North Carolina.	20	2 00
Ligustrum Japonicum	Japan or California Privet	15	1 00
“ vulgare	Common Privet	15	75
Linden	See Tilia.		
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree. Fine, tall, pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	60
Maclura aurantiaca	Osage Orange per bus. of 33 lbs., \$9 .	10	50
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber Tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber . .	15	1 25
“ grandiflora	Large-flowering Magnolia	15	1 50
“ hypoleuca	From Japan.	25	2 50
“ Kobus	From Japan.	25	2 50
“ macrophylla	Great-leaved Magnolia	25	2 50
“ parviflora	Small-flowered Magnolia	30	3 00
“ tripetala	Umbrella Tree.	20	2 00
Maple	See Acer.		
Melia Japonica	From Japan.	15	1 25
Menispermum Canadense	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	60	6 00
Menziesii globularis	From North Carolina	40	4 00
Morus alba	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm . .	15	1 25
“ alba rosea	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
“ Moretti	Dandolos Mulberry	25	2 50
“ nigra	Black Mulberry.	20	2 00
“ Tatarica	Russian Mulberry	20	2 00
Mulberry	See Morus.		
Myrica Californica	Bayberry or Wax Myrtle of California	40	4 00
“ cerifera	Candleberry Myrtle	15	1 25
“ rubra	From Japan.	50	5 00
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	25	

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Negundo aceroides	Box Elder	\$0 10	\$0 40 ^{1/2}
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers	30	3 00
“ speciosum	From Japan	30	3 00
Nuttallia cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	40	4 00
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum Tree, or Tupelo	10	50 /
Oaks	See Quercus.		
Oreodaphne Californica	California Laurel	15	1 50 X
Osage Orange	See Maclura.		
Ostrya Virginica	American Hop Horn-Beam	20	1 50 ^{1/2}
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	10	50
Paper Mulberry	See Broussonetia.		
Pardanthus Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	40	4 00
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	20	2 00
Paulownia imperialis	Paulownia or Empress Tree	15	1 25
Photinia arbutifolia	California Maybush	25	2 50
“ Japonica	Japan Medlar, or Loquat	20	2 00
Pistacia vera	Pistachio-Nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15	1 25
Platanus occidentalis	Buttonball or Plane Tree	10	50 /
Plum	See Prunus.		
Populus alba	Abele Tree	20	1 50
“ monilifera	Cottonwood Tree	15	1 25
“ nigra	Black Poplar	20	1 50
“ pyramidalis	Italian Poplar	20	1 50
“ tremula	Aspen Poplar	20	1 50
Prunus Americana	Wild Plum	10	1 00
“ Japonica	Japan Plum	30	3 00
“ Lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	10	75
“ maritima	Beach Plum	15	1 25
“ serotina	Wild Black Cherry	10	50
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree	20	1 50
Pyrus Americana	American Mountain Ash	10	1 00 ^{1/2}
“ arbutifolia	Chokeberry	20	2 00
“ Aucuparia	European Mountain Ash, or Rowan Tree	10	1 00
“ Japonica	Japan Pear	35	3 50
“ rivularis	Oregon Crab Tree	20	2 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus catharticus	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	10	90
“ Californicus	Californian Buckthorn	40	4 00
“ Carolinus	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers	15	1 00
“ Purshianus	From Washington	40	4 00
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose Bay	1 50	
“ Catawbiense	From North Carolina	50	5 00
“ maximum	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	60	6 00
“ Washingtonianum	Washington Rose Bay	1 00	
Rhus aromatica	Fragrant Sumach	30	3 00
“ copallina	Dwarf Sumach	10	1 00
“ cotinus	Smoke Tree, or Venetian Sumach	25	2 50
“ glabra	Smooth Sumach	10	1 00
“ typhina	Staghorn Sumach	10	75
“ venenata	Poison Sumach. Also called Poison Elder	15	1 50
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75	8 00
“ cereum	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington	60	6 00
“ Floridum	Wild Black Currant	40	4 00
“ Lacustre	From Washington	60	6 00
“ sanguineum	Blood-colored Flowering Currant	60	6 00
Robinia pseudacacia	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower, fine for hedges; per 100 lbs. \$20.	10	35
Rosa blanda	Early Wild Rose	10	75
“ canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	35
“ Caroliniana	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	15	1 25
“ gymnocarpa	From Washington	40	4 00
“ hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	30	3 00
“ lucida	Dwarf Wild Rose	30	3 00
“ polyantha	Bramble Rose	20	2 00
“ rubiginosa	Sweet-Brier. Delightfully fragrant leaves	10	75
“ rugosa	Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	60	7 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—continued.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Prairie, or Climbing Rose	\$.15	\$1 .50
<i>Rubus Nutkanus</i>	Salmon-berry	80	10 00
“ <i>leucodermis</i>	White-skinned Raspberry	60	6 00
“ <i>spectabilis</i>	Showy Raspberry	80	10 00
“ <i>vitifolius</i>	From Washington	60	6 00
<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i>	Maiden-Hair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage	10	75
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	15	1 00
“ <i>caprea</i>	Goat Willow	15	1 00
“ <i>purpurea</i>	Purple Osier	15	1 00
“ <i>viminialis</i>	Osier	15	1 00
“ <i>vitellina</i>	Golden Willow	15	1 00
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Common Elder	15	1 00
“ <i>glauca</i>	Californian Elder	30	3 00
“ <i>racemosa</i>	Scarlet-berried Elder	30	3 00
<i>Sassafras officinale</i>	Sassafras	15	1 00
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree of California	15	1 25
<i>Sophora Japonica</i>	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage	10	75
“ “ <i>pendula</i>	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15	1 00
“ <i>speciosa</i>	From Arizona	15	1 50
<i>Sorbus</i>	See Pyrus.		
<i>Spiræa Douglasii</i>	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub	60	6 00
“ <i>ariaefolia</i>	Tall California Spiræa	60	6 00
“ <i>salicifolia</i>	Common Meadow Sweet	40	4 00
<i>Staphylea pinnata</i>	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15	1 00
<i>Sterculia platanifolia</i>	Chinese Parasol	25	
<i>Stuartia pseudo-camellia</i>	From Japan.	40	4 00
<i>Styrax Japonica</i>	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese Shrub	20	2 00
“ <i>obassia</i>	From Japan.	50	5 00
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	15	1 25
“ <i>Japonica</i>	Species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long	1 25	16 00
<i>Tecoma radicans</i>	Trumpet Creeper	25	2 00
<i>Tilia Americana</i>	American Linden	10	60 1
“ <i>argentea</i>	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10	75
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above	10	60
<i>Ulmus campestris</i>	Common Elm	10	1 00 1/4
“ <i>crassifolia</i>	Texas Elm	25	2 50
“ <i>modiolina</i>	Small-leaved Elm	15	1 00
“ <i>Montana</i>	Large-leaved Elm	15	1 00
“ <i>planera</i>	From Japan	60	6 00
“ <i>racemosa</i>	Corky White Elm	15	1 50
<i>Ulex Europæa</i>	Furze, Gorse or Whin.	10	75
<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	Texas Horse Chestnut	15	1 50
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Common or Swamp Blueberry	20	2 00
“ <i>ovatum</i>	From Washington	40	4 00
“ <i>parvifolium</i>	Small Ornamental Cranberry.	75	
“ <i>Pennsylvanicum</i>	Dwarf Blueberry	20	2 00
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	15	1 50
“ <i>cassinoides</i>	Apalachian Tea Tree	20	2 00
“ <i>dentatum</i>	Arrow-wood	15	1 50
“ <i>Lantana</i>	Common Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 20 feet	10	75
“ <i>Lentago</i>	Sweet Viburnum	15	1 50
“ <i>nudum</i>	Withe Rod	15	1 25
“ <i>odoratissimum</i>	From Japan.	40	4 00
“ <i>Opulus</i>	Gelder Rose, or Snowball	15	1 00
“ <i>prunifolium</i>	Black Haw	15	1 00
“ <i>Tinus</i>	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet	10	75
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste Tree	10	75
<i>Walnuts</i>	See Juglans.		
<i>Wistaria frutescens</i>	Shrubby American Wistaria	15	1 25
“ <i>Sinensis</i>	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub	30	3 00
“ “ <i>alba</i>	White Wistaria. A white-flowered variety	75	7 00
Yellow Locust	See Robinia.		
<i>Zizyphus sativa</i>	Cultivated Jujube.	15	1 25
<i>Zanthoxylon piperitum</i>	Japanese Pepper Tree	20	2 00

FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed



DOUBLE-FLOWERED BALSAM.

in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from 2 to 3 inches deep and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable-manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off." When the young plants are well out of the seed-leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots 2 inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings along the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young

plants, a double purpose is served in using them. Treated in this way, the seedlings receive no check in growth, and require none of the extra care in watering or shading necessary with other methods.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the

frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA SINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes, at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into 2 or 2½-inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in 5 or 6-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil, with some vegetable mould in it. Repot as often as the

pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphis; this may easily be done with tobacco "stems," which can be had at slight cost.



PANSIES.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mould is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots 8 inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting room during the winter. Sow the seeds in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seeds were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown indoors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed.

PETUNIAS.—Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mould and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be 1 inch apart; cover seeds very slightly with a little sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand and replace slate, and watch closely. When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce strong, stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently, that the tiny seedlings may not be displaced. Later the larger plants may be transplanted from seed boxes into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, care should be taken to preserve every plant until the blossoms appear.

Explanation of the Flower Seed Catalogue.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the various characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.

The **first column** gives the **NUMBER**, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the **BOTANICAL NAME**, in Roman characters, and the following additional information:

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

f. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double-flowered.

The **third column** presents in figures the **COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING**. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late*-flowering sorts. Thus:

- 1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.
- 2 *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.
- 3 " *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the **DURATION OR CHARACTER**, and **HARDINESS**.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P represents *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E " *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S " *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g " *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu " *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

. . . designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way:

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh " *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t " *tender*—requiring protection.

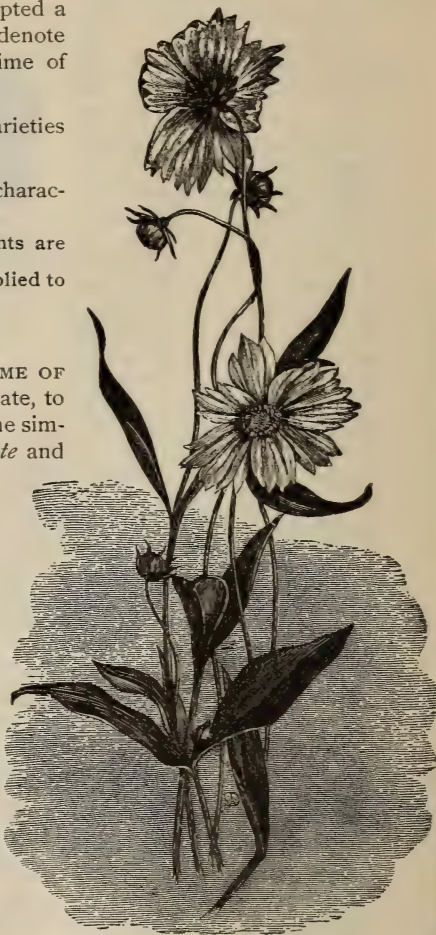
The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below:

ap. for apetalous	bff. for buff	lav. for lavender	scar. for scarlet.
blk. " black	car. " carmine	ptd. " painted	spot. " spotted.
br. " brown	cr. " crimson	pur. " purple	stri. " striped.
tri. " tricolor	sul. " sulphur	var. " variegated	ver. " vermilion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation; *trai.* signifies *trailing*; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any post office.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.



CALLIOPSIS LANCEOLATA. (See page 81.)

FLOWER SEEDS.

☛ Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

☛ See explanation of figures and signs, on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
☛ ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2065	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light, sandy soil. Sow in open ground in May.
2066	— <i>grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2067	<i>arenaria</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
2078	<i>Abutilon compactum</i> "Fireball"	2 3	gS	d. red	4	25	Free-growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, green- house or garden.
2079	Edouard Lagueillon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2080	Pluton . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2081	Darwini . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2082	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
2085	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	I	..	yel.	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with grace- ful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fra- grant golden flowers.
2086	<i>armata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2087	<i>decurrens</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2088	<i>Farnesiana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
2089	<i>lophantha</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
2090	<i>melanoxylon</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2092	<i>mollissima floribunda</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	7	25
2104	Fine Mixed	mixed	..	10	
2107	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	<i>spinosus</i>	2	..	pur.	..	5	
2110	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i> (Monk's Hood)	blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with pan- icles of helmet-shaped flow- ers.
2112	<i>pyramidatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2114	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2120	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i> . per oz., 25c.	..	hA	scar.	I	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	<i>æstivalis</i> " 25c.	I	..	crim.	..	5	
2122	<i>vernalis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	1½	5
2128	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	tP	blue	I	10	(African Lily.) A beautiful tuber- ous-rooted plant.
2128a	<i>Agave Virginica</i>	hP	yel. gr.	6	10	"False Aloe;" or, "Virginian Century Plant."
2129	<i>Ageratum conspicuum</i>	2 3	†tP	white	I	5	Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perillas and Dwarf Amaranths; much used for bedding and edging.
2130	<i>Lasseauxi</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
2132	<i>Mexicanum</i> per oz., 40c.	..	hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	— <i>album</i> " 50c.	..	..	white	..	5
2136	— <i>grandiflorum roseum</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2138	—Dwarf Blue per oz., 60c.	..	..	blue	¾	5
2140	—Dwarf White " 60c.	..	..	white	..	5
2142	—Little Dorrit " \$1.	..	..	blue	..	10
2143	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2144	<i>Agrostemma Cœli-Rosa</i> (Rose of Heaven)	hA	rose	I	5	The Rose of Heaven is very free- flowering and easily grown. It is fine for beds. The Rose Cam- pion is a perennial species, free-blooming and very pretty. Excellent for naturalizing in dry situations.
2145	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2146	<i>coronaria</i> (Rose Campion) . . . . .	..	†hP	rose	..	5
2146a	—Dark blood Red . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	5
2147	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2147a	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2147b	<i>Flos Jovis</i> . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
2148	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	I 3	hhA	scar.	2	5	Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hotbed, and plant out early in May.
2149	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2150	<i>linifolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	1½	5
2153	<i>myrtifolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2½	5
2155	<i>Warszewiczii</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	5
	<i>Althæa rosea</i>						See Hollyhock.
2157	<i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i>	I 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.
See page 75.



ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS.
See page 75.



CANDYTUFT.
See page 81.



AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS.
See page 75.



ALONSOA WARSCEWICZII.
See page 75.



AGROSTEMMA CÆLI-ROSA.
See page 75.



AQUILEGIA CÆRULEA. See page 77.



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA. See page 80.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at 50 cts. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2159	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>Thorburn's Bouquet</i> is a very dwarf and compact new sort, of the neatest habit; most suitable for borders or pots.
2160	—compactum, Dwarf " 50c.	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
2162	—Thorburn's Bouquet . . . . .	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	10
2162a	—"Little Gem" . . . . .	..	..	..	trai.	5
2163	saxatile compactum, per oz., 60c.	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argentea " 60c.	1 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2167	* <i>Amarantus</i> Abyssinicus	2 3	tA	d. red	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.
2168	*bicolor ruber . . . . .	..	..	red	2	5
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) . . . . .	..	..	d. red	3	5
2182	*Henderi . . . . .	..	..	cr. & y.	4	5
2190	*melancholicus ruber . . . . .	..	..	red	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5
2192	*salicifolius . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
2193	*speciosus . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
2196	*sanguineus nanus . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .	..	..	mixed	diff.	5
2197a	*—giganteus . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
2197b	*—splendens . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5
2198	*atropurpureus . . . . .	..	..	dk&p'r	2	5
2199	*Fine Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts						50	
Amethyst							See Browallia.
2220	<i>Anagallis</i> , in varieties	1 3	hhA	5	Plant in sunny situation.
2223	<i>Anchusa</i> capensis	2	..	pur.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	Very attractive. Fine for cut-flowers and bouquets.
2224	Barrelieri . . . . .	..	hP	d. blue	2	25
2230	<i>Anemone</i> coronaria	1	..	mixed	..	5	Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting.
2230a	—"St. Brigid" Poppy-flowered . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2231	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	—alba "Honorine Jobert" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2237	<i>sylvestris</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10
2240	<i>Angelonia</i> grandiflora	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.
Antirrhinum							See Snapdragon.
<i>Aquilegia</i> (Columbine)—							
2245	<i>caryophylloides</i>	1 3	hP	strip.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. 2253 is the Rocky Mountain blue Columbine, a most beautiful species.
2249	<i>chrysantha</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3	10
2253	<i>coerulea</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
2257	<i>vulgaris</i> Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	2	5
2258	—Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2259	—Single Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties						50	
2260	<i>Aralia</i> Sieboldii	2	hhP	white	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrub. No. 2262 is the "Angelica Tree."
2261	<i>cordata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2262	<i>spinosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	8	10
2265	<i>Argemone</i> grandifl'a, per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	..	2	5	In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2266	—lutea " 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2268	<i>Arnebia</i> cornuta	3	hhA	..	1	25	Rich yellow maroon.
2273	<i>Asclepias</i> Cornuti	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2276	<i>Curassavica</i>	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free-bloomer.
2278	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2283	<i>Asperula</i> setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.
2285	odorata (Woodruff) . . . . .	..	hP	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5
Asters, Chrysanthemum-flow'd—							
2286	—Half Dwarf White	3	hhA	..	1	10	(Callistephus.) The common name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the
2286a	——"Scarlet" . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	10
2287	——"Rose" . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2288	——"Carmine" . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10
2288a	——"Mixed" per oz., \$2	..	..	mixed	..	10
2290	Truffaut's <i>Pæony</i> Perfection—	..	..	..	..	..
	Snow White . per oz., \$1.50	..	..	white	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10



POMPON ASTER.



NEEDLE ASTER.



PEONY-FLOWERED ASTER.



CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED ASTER.

For descriptions of varieties and collections of Asters,
see pages 77 and 79.



JAPANESE TASSEL ASTER.



DWARF ASTER.



IMBRICATED POMPON ASTER.



COMET ASTER.



CROWN ASTER.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{3}{4}$ oz., at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2290a	Asters, Truffaut's Pæony Perfection—Crimson	3	hhA	crim.	1½	10	choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the Aster has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i> , which produces the most beautiful and perfectly-formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the <i>Triumph</i> , deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching, the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i> class is remarkable for its large, incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Washington</i> varieties have extra-large, perfectly-formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double Zinnia. The <i>Japanese Tassel</i> Aster is a very distinct new variety, with long, wavy petals and flowers of immense size. In this latitude Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hotbed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hotbed, whence they can be bedded out when 3 or 4 inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May, but bloom quite late. They can also be well grown in pots; use fine and rich soil, and water well.
2290b	—Apple-blossom			pink		10	
2291	—Dark Blood Red			d. red		10	
2292	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2293	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2294	Washington, White			white	2	10	
2294a	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2295	—Peach Blossom			peach		10	
2295	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2296a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2297	Victoria, White per oz., \$1.50			white	1½	10	
2297a	—Flesh Color			flesh		10	
2297b	—Rose			rose		10	
2298	—Indigo			indigo		10	
2298a	—Light Violet			violet		10	
2299	—Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2299a	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2300	—Sky-blue			l. blue		10	
2300a	—Light Blue					10	
2301	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2304	Shakespeare, White			white		10	
2305	—Crimson			crim.		10	
2306	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2306a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2307	Comet, Rose			rose		10	
2307a	—Dark Red			d. red		10	
2308	—Rose and White per oz., \$2			ro. & w.		10	
2308a	—Light Blue			l. blue		10	
2308b	—Dark Blue			d. blue		10	
2308c	—Snow White			white		10	
2309	—"The Bride," Giant-flowered			blush		25	
2309a	—Mixed per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2310	Imbricated Pompon, White			white		10	
2311	—Rose			rose		10	
2311a	—Sky Blue			blue		10	
2312	—Mixed per oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
2315	Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.	I	10	
2316	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2318	Triumph, Dark Scarlet			d. scar.		10	
2318a	—Dark Scarlet and White			sc. & w.		10	
2319	Jewel, Apple Blossom			l. pink		10	
2319a	Japanese Tassel (new)			rose		25	
2320	Schiller, White			white	1½	10	
2321	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2322	Mignon			white		10	
2322a	Snowball					25	
2323	Dwarf Queen, White				¾	10	
2324	Lilliput-flowered, White					10	
2327	Mixed Crown			mixed	I	10	
2330	—Betteridge's Quilled oz., 50c.				1½	5	
2331	—Queen of the Market					10	
2332	—Victoria Needle				I	10	
2333	—Goliath				1½	10	
2334	—Giant Emperor					10	
2335	—Quilled, or China oz., 50c.					5	
2336	—Harlequin (striped petals)					10	
2337	—Perennial		hP		I-2	10	

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful) \$0 35	12 Pyramidal Dw'f Bouq. \$0 75	6 Imbrique Pompon . . \$0 50	6 Victoria Needle . . \$0 60
6 Comet, New 50	8 " " " " 50	6 Liliput-flowered 30	4 White-centered Crown . 40
18 Double Quilled German . 60	6 " " " " 40	12 Chrysanthemum-flow'd I 00	18 Victoria Prize I 50
12 " " " " 45	12 Giant Emperor I 00	8 " " " " 75	12 " " " " I 25
6 " " " " 25	8 " " " " 80	6 " " " " 60	8 " " " " 90
12 Double Dwarf German . 50	6 " " " " 60	18 Dw'f Chrys'mum-flow'd I 25	6 " " " " 75
6 " " " " 30	24 Truffaut's Pæony Perf. I 25	12 " " " " 85	12 Uhland Globe 60
12 Dwarf Bouquet 60	18 " " " " I 00	8 " " " " 75	6 " " " " 35
8 " " " " 50	12 " " " " 75	6 " " " " 60	8 Schiller 35
6 " " " " 40	8 " " " " 55	12 Large Rose-flowered . 85	6 " " " " 30
12 Dwarf Victoria I 00	6 " " " " 45	8 " " " " 75	6 Goliath 35
6 " " " " 60	12 Imbrique Pompon . . 75	6 " " " " 60	6 Washington 50
	8 " " " " 60		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>See</i> 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2340	<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	1	hP	pur.	trai.	10	} Resembling <i>Alyssum</i> in character; fine for rockwork or bedding.
2341	<i>Græca</i>	1	3	..	..	10
2341a	<i>Leichtlinii</i> (rosy carmine) . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	25
2342	<i>Auricula</i> , finest	1	..	mixed	1/2	25	} (<i>Primula auricula</i> .) Beautiful shades of color.
2345	<i>Azalea hybrida</i>	2	hS	..	2	25	
Balsams—							
2352	Double White . . . per oz., \$1.00	..	hhA	white	..	10	} (Impatiens.) These are magnificent and popular summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. The collections of Camellia-flowered and Rose-flowered are exceedingly fine. Sow in the open ground in May.
2353	—Cream White . . . " 1.25	..	..	cream	..	10
2354	—White, tinted lilac " 1.00	..	..	white	..	10
2355	—Crimson " 1.00	..	..	crim.	..	10
2356	—Lavender " 90	..	..	lav.	..	10
2356a	—spotted white . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2359	—Light Pink " 1.50	..	..	l. pk.	..	10
2361	—Rose . . . . . " ..	..	..	rose	..	10
2362	—Scarlet (red stalk) " 1.25	..	..	scar.	..	10
2365	—Spotted . . . . . " ..	..	..	spot.	..	10
2380	—Red, White spotted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2381	—Pomegranate " 1.00	..	..	orange	..	10
2394	—Purple . . . . . " ..	..	..	pur.	..	10
2396	—Solferino " 75	..	..	l. lav.	..	10
2400	—Light Yellow " 1.25	..	..	yel.	..	10
2401	—Camellia-flowered " 75	..	..	mixed	..	10
2402	—Finest Mixed " 75	..	..	..	..	10
2403	—Common Mixed " 40	..	..	..	..	5
Collections of Balsams, including—							
6 var. Improved Camellia-flow'd						65	
12 " Double Rose-flowered . . .						65	
6 " " " " " " " "						35	
Banana							
2418	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	hP	blue	..	5	} (False Indigo.) 2418 has beautiful light blue flowers.
2419	<i>leucantha</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2420	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yel.	3	5	} Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
2421	—nana " 60c.	..	..	..	1 1/2	5
*Beet—							
2422	Brazilian, G'ld'n-vein'd, per oz., 20c.	5	} Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
2423	*—Scarlet-veined . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2423a	*—Crimson-veined . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2424	*Chilian Scar'l't-rib'd . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2437	*Victoria " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2438	*Dracæna-leaved . . . " 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2450	<i>Begonia</i> , Single Tuberous-rooted	1	3	gP	mixed	2	} Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 2452 and 2452a are very free-flowering, and fine for bedding. No. 2452c has scarlet flowers and beautiful golden yellow leaves; excellent for edgings.
2450a	Double Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75
2451	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	25
2452	semperflorens . . . . .	..	..	rose	1 1/2	25
2452a	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2452b	—"Vernon," Red, for borders . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25
2452c	—aureum . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25
Collections of Begonias, including—							
12 var. Tub'rous-root'd; fine col'rs						1 75	
6 " " " " " " " "						1 00	
Bellis perennis							
2453	<i>Bidens atrosanguinea</i>	2	3	hA	d. red	2	} See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> . Showy, like the <i>Calliopsis</i> .
2457	<i>Blue Bottle</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
2461	* <i>Bocconia Japonica</i>	tP	white	4	5	} Ornamental habit and foliage.
2463	<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i>	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	
2465	—alba	white	..	5	} (Swan River Daisy.) For edgings. Should be started in hotbed.
2466	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2467	<i>Browallia elata</i>	2	gA	blue	2	10	} (Amethyst.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting. 2469 has large, lovely flowers, some white, some pale blue.
2468	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2468a	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2469	<i>Rœzli</i> (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2470	<i>Cacalia coccinea</i>	scar.	..	5	} (Tassel Flower.) Very pretty annuals; easily grown.
2471	<i>lutea</i> . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
2472	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2473	<i>Cactus</i> , Mixed	hhP	..	vars.	25	Start in greenhouse in moist sand.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>½ oz., at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
2474	<i>Calandrinia discolor</i> , per oz., 50c.	2 3	hA	rose	½	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	<i>speciosa</i> " 30c.	..	..	pur.	¼	5
2480	<i>umbellata</i> . . . . . " . . . . .	..	hhP	violet	½	10
Calceolaria hybrida—							Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. Special cultural directions on page 73.
2482	Large-flowered, self colored . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	2	25
2484	—Tigered or Spotted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2486	—Dwarf Tigered . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25
2488	—Tigered and Self-col' r'd, Mix'd . . . . .	..	..	..	2	25
2490	<i>rugosa</i> (shrubby) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
2491	<i>Calceolaria pinnata</i>	hA	yel.	..	10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	<i>scabiosæfolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Calendula—							(Pot Marigolds.) Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals; very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered, double sort.
2493	<i>officinalis</i> , double . per oz., 25c.	..	..	orange	1	5
2494	—grand. sulphurea " 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2497	—Nankeen " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2499	—Meteor " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2500	—Prince of Orange " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2504	<i>suffruticosa</i> 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
2505	<i>pluvialis</i> " 25c.	..	..	white	..	5
2506	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i> " 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
2507	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>	3	gP	..	1½	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	<i>Calliopsis marmorata</i> . . oz., 30c.	..	hA	r. & y.	..	5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom, and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> and <i>C. grandiflora</i> are fine for cutting. <i>C. "Golden Glory"</i> has very large, golden yellow flowers. 2518 has very large flowers in great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of yellow and brown.
2508a	<i>cardaminifolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2509	<i>aristosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	4	10
2510	<i>grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	3	10
2512	<i>trichosperma</i> . . . . .	..	hB	..	..	10
2514	<i>Drummondii</i> . . . per oz., 30c.	..	hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2515	<i>elegans picta</i> 30c.	2 3	..	..	2	5
2516	<i>lanceolata</i> " \$1	..	hP	yel.	1	10	
2517	—"Golden Glory" . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2518	—"New Fancy Mixed" . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2519	Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	hA	..	2	5	
Collection of <i>Calliopsis</i> , including 8 vars. choicest sorts						35	
2520	<i>Callirrhoe involucrata</i>	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trai.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	<i>pedata</i> per oz., 50c.	..	hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	<i>Camellia Japonica</i> . per oz., 20c.	..	gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	1	hP	blue	½	5	(Canterbury Bells.) One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively. <i>C. macrostylis</i> has large, lovely violet flowers.
2531	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2532	—Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2533	Medium Blue . . . . .	..	thB	blue	2	5
2534	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2535	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
2536	—Mixed	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2537	—Double Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
2538	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2539	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2540	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2541	—calycanthema . . . . .	..	hB	blue	..	5
2542	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2543	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2543a	<i>macrostylis</i>	3	hA	violet	..	5	
2544	<i>nobilis alba</i> . . . . .	..	thB	white	3	10
2545	<i>pyramidalis</i> . . . . .	..	thhP	blue	4	5
2546	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
Collection of <i>Campanulas</i> , including 12 vars. choicest sorts						60	
Candytuft—							Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varie-
2547	<i>Iberis affinis</i> , Dwarf	1 2	hA	..	½	5	
2548	—amara per oz., 25c.	..	..	..	1	5
2549	—coronaria, Rocket " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2550	—"Empress" " 60c.	..	..	..	..	5
2553	—odorata " 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2555	—umbellata " 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
2557	—carnea " 40c.	..	..	flesh	..	5
2559	—Dunnettii " 25c.	..	..	d. cr.	..	5
2561	—lilacina " 25c.	..	..	lilac	..	5
2563	—carminea " 40c.	..	..	car.	..	5



MARGARET CARNATION.
See page 83.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR. See page 84.



BARTONIA AUREA.
See page 80.



DOUBLE BALSAM.
See page 80.



CALLIOPSIS ELEGANS PICTA.
See page 81.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2648	<i>Centaurea Americana</i>	3	hA	pur.	3	cts. 5	
2650	*candidissima . . . 1,000 seeds, \$1		hhP	white	1	10	Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2652 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edging of beds. The "Victoria" is a new miniature cornflower; very fine for pots and edgings. <i>Chameleon</i> and <i>Margaritæ</i> are superb new sorts, with very large and fragrant flowers; fine for cutting. The others are showy plants when in bloom. For other <i>Centaureas</i> , see Sweet Sultan.
2651	*Clementei	2 3				10	
2652	*gymnocarpa	3				10	
2653	macrocephala		hP	yel.	3	10	
2654	odorata Chameleon	2		var.		10	
2655	—Margaritæ			white		10	
2658	Cyanus (Cornflower) per oz., 30c.		hA	blue	1 1/2	5	
2658a	—Emperor William					5	
2658b	—Victoria Dwarf Compact				3/4	10	
2659	—Mixed			mixed	1 1/2	5	
2660	—Double Mixed					5	
Collection of <i>Centaurea</i> , including 6 vars. <i>C. Cyanus</i> (Cornflower)						30	
2661	<i>Centaureidium Drummondii</i>			yel.		5	Pretty little Composite.
<i>Centranthus</i> —							
2663	macrosiphon	1 3		red	1	5	Very pretty, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	—albus			white		5	
2668	—nanus			red	1/2	5	
2669	—Mixed			mixed	1	5	
2671	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	2 3	†hP	white	trai.	25	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2673	<i>Cerinthe retorta</i>		hA	yel.	1 1/2	5	Valuable for bees.
2675	<i>Cheloneb arbata coccinea</i>	3	†hhP	pur.	2	5	Very pretty; bright color.
2676	—hybrida, Mixed			mixed		5	
2678	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>		hP	white	1	25	(Prince's Pine.) Fine Evergreen.
2685	<i>Chorizema varium</i>	1 3	gS	scar.	3	25	A fine greenhouse plant.
Christmas Rose							See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Annual)—							
2690	coronaria, Double White						The annual <i>Chrysanthemums</i> are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
	—	2 3	hA	white	1 1/2	5	
2693	—Yellow			yel.		5	
2694	—sulphureum			sul.		5	
2694a	—imbricatum			mixed		10	
2695	—Mixed					5	
2696	tricolor, White			white		5	
2697	—Yellow			yel.		5	
2698	—Scarlet			d. scar.		5	
2699	—Eclipse			br. & yel.	1	5	
2700	—Burridgeanum			w. & r.		5	
2702	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2703	—Dunnettii D'ble Golden			yel.		5	
2704	—Double Mixed			mixed		5	
2706	—hybridum, D'ble G'ld'n Brown			brown		5	
2707	—Crimson Queen			crim.		5	
2708	—Lilacina			lilac		5	
2710	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2717	multicaule (fine bedder)			yel.	1/2	5	
2718	inodorum, Double			white	1	10	For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or "Marguerite."
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy)					10	
Choice Collections, including—							
12 vars. <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Ann'l						50	
6 " " " " " "						35	
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Perennial)—							
2730	<i>Indicum grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	<i>Japonicum</i>					10	
2732	—From finest flowers					25	
2733	—pompon				1 1/2	10	
<i>Cineraria hybrida</i> —							
2735	White	1	†gP	white	2	25	Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See a special note, on page 72.
2737	Azure Blue			blue		25	
2738	Crimson			crim.		25	
2739	Splendid Mixed			mixed		25	
2741	—Half Dwarf				1	25	
2745	—Large-flowered Prize				2	50	
2750	—Double	2				75	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2753	<i>Cineraria maritima</i> . per oz., 40c.	2	hhP	yel.	2	5	} <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."
2755	<i>candidissima</i> " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
Clarkia—							
2758	<i>elegans rosea</i> . . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose	1½	5	} Very pretty, free-flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double var- ieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2758a	—Double " 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
2758b	—alba, Double " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5
2759	—Mixed " 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2762	—Double " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5
2763	<i>pulchella</i> " 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
2765	—alba " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5
2766	—marginata " 40c.	..	..	bord.	..	5
2768	—White Tom Thumb " 40c.	..	..	white	¾	5
2777	—Mixed " 30c.	..	..	mixed	1½	5
2779	<i>Clary</i> , Purple-top . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	..	pur.	2	5	} (<i>Salvia Horminum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a	Red-top " 25c.	..	..	red	..	5
2780	White-top . . . . . " ..	..	..	white	1½	5
2783	<i>Cleome pungens</i>	1 3	tB	pink	2	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style. Sandy soil suits them best.
2784	<i>speciosa</i> . . . . .	..	hA	pur.	..	10
2785	<i>Clianthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scar.	3	10	} Greenhouse plants bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	<i>puniceus</i> . . . . .	..	..	crim.	6	10
2792	<i>Clintonia</i> (Downingia) <i>pulchella</i>	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
Cockscomb—							
2794	<i>Empress</i> , Dwarf Crimson	2 3	..	crim.	¾	10	} (<i>Celosia cristata</i> .) If transplant- ed into rich soil at the time they show a disposition to form, the combs will be much larger. Fine for borders. Can be pre- served for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.
2796	Mount Ætna . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25
2797	Pres. Thiers (very dwarf) . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
2798	Golden Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10
2799	Queen of Dwarfs . . . . .	..	..	rose	½	10
2800	Glasgow Prize . . . . .	..	..	crim.	1	10
2812	Japan Scarlet	2 3	..	scar.	3	5	
2823	Mixed per oz., \$1	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
2833	* <i>Coleus</i> (Fine hybrids)	gP	..	2	25	} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative pur- poses.
Choice Collections, including—						\$1 25	
12 varieties						75	
6 "							
2835	<i>Collinsia Bartsiaefolia</i> , p'r oz., 50c	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the win- ter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly col- ored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
2838	bicolor " 25c.	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	—alba " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2840	<i>candidissima</i> " 30c.	2	..	..	1	5
2843	<i>grandiflora</i> " 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5
2845	multicolor " 25c.	..	..	w. & ro.	..	5
2847	—marmorata " 25c.	2 3	..	..	..	5
2851	verna " 40c.	1 3	..	bl. & p.	½	5	
2852	Mixed " 25c.	..	..	mixed	2	5
2854	<i>Collomia coccinea</i> 25c.	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	} Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2856	<i>grandiflora</i> " 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
Columbine							See Aquilegia.
2862	<i>Commelyna cœlestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2868	*—variegata . . . . .	..	..	var.	2	5
2870	<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i> , p'r oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.
2872	—White " 25c.	..	..	white	..	5
2875	—unicaulis " 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
2876	—Crimson Violet " 25c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
2877	—Rose " 25c.	..	..	rose	..	5
2877a	—Mixed " 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice Collection, including—							
8 var. <i>Convolvulus minor</i>						35	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.
2880	* <i>Cordyline australis</i>	3	..	white	3	10	} Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.
2882	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10
Coreopsis							See Calliopsis.
Cornflower							See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .



FOXGLOVE.
See page 89.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.
See page 88.



FOUR O'CLOCK, VARIEGATED-LEAVED.
See page 89.



CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."
See page 83.



CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM.
See page 87.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.
See page 88.



CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR.
See page 85.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.
See page 89.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>2 1/2</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2884	<i>Corydalis nobilis</i>	2 3	hP	yel.	3/4	10	Beautiful hardy perennial.
2885	<i>Cosmidium Burrigeanum</i> . . .	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2886	<i>Cosmos</i> , White Pearl . . oz., 75c.	2 3	..	white	3	5	Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable. Nos. 2889, 2890 and 2890a are a new improved strain, producing very large flowers, with beauti- fully lined petals.
2888	Pink Pearl 75c.	..	..	pink	..	5
2889	Roseta, Mammoth Pink . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2890	Erlinda, Mammoth White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2890a	Conchita, Mammoth Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
2890b	Improved New Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	25
2891	Mixed per oz., 50c.	mixed	..	5	
2892	<i>Cotton</i> (<i>Gossypium</i>)	tA	yel.	..	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
2894	<i>Cowslip</i> (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	1/2	10	Favorite spring flower.
2900	<i>Crucianella stylosa</i>	2	..	pur.	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
2904	<i>Cuphea miniata</i>	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being continually in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2905	platycentra	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2906	purpurea	3	..	pur.	..	5	
2907	eminens . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1 1/2	10
2908	Rozlii	1 3	..	yel. & r.	1	10	
2909	strigulosa . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10
<i>Cyclamen giganteum</i> —Per 100 seeds							
2911	—album "Mont Blanc" . . . \$1.50	1	gbu	white	3/4	25	The seed of the "Giganteum" varieties here offered is of the magnificent strain of the Ger- man Imperial Gardens, and was collected expressly for us. The seed produces bulbs, from which lovely flowers are pro- duced in twelve months' time; very fine for pot culture in par- lor or conservatory.
2912	—atropurpureum 1.50	..	..	d. red	..	25
2913	—superbum 1.50	..	..	w. & r.	..	25
2914	—robustum 1.50	..	..	w. & d. r.	..	25
2914a	—hybridum 1.50	..	..	c. & w.	..	25
2915	—roseum, bright rose . . . 1.50	..	..	rose	..	25
2916	—"Emperor William II." (Co- lossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet) . . . . .	..	..	r. & s.	..	50
2917	Persicum . . . . .	..	..	mixed	3/4	10
2917a	—splendens	red	..	10	
2917b	<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i>	tP	apricot	2	25	Perennial greenhouse or window plant of elegant habit.
2917c	<i>Cyphomandra betacea</i>	gS		12	10	South African Tree Tomato.
2918	<i>Dahlia</i> , Fine Double . per oz., 75c.	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	All the varieties are fine. <i>Jules</i> <i>Chretien</i> is a new, very dwarf, single strain, growing from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flow- ering through the summer from June to October in great profu- sion. Also fine for pots.
2919	Double Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
2919a	Pompon Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2919b	Liliput Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2920	Dwarf Single, fine strain, oz., \$1.25	..	..	..	1 1/2	10
2921	<i>Jules Chretien</i> , very dwarf " 1.50	..	..	scar.	1	10
Choice Collections, including—							
12 vars. beautiful Single <i>Dahlia</i> .						1 00	
6 "						60	
2922	<i>Daisy</i> , Double White . per oz., \$5	1	thP	white	3/4	25	(Bellis perennis.) The poet's fa- vorite; very popular flowers. No. 2928 produces very large flowers. If in open ground, sow in May.
2923	Double Rose (Longfellow) . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
2925	D'ble finest collection, per oz., \$5	..	..	mixed	..	25
2927	Double Snowball . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2928	Maxima, Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
2929	White, red center, Double . . . . .	..	..	w. & r.	..	25
<i>Daisy</i> , Paris							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
2933	<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	hS	pink	3	25	Early-flowering and scented.
2934	<i>Dasystoma quercifolia</i>	2	hB	yel.	1	10	Smooth False Foxglove, or Oak- leaved Gerardia.
2935	<i>Datura metelloides</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & br.	3	5	Very showy and large, trumpet- shaped flowers. No. 2936 has immense flowers, beautifully colored. "Golden Queen" is a splendid new, double, bright yellow and very showy variety.
—2936	cornucopia . . . . .	..	..	w. & pr.	..	10
2937	Golden Queen (New) . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
2938	fastuosa, Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2939	—Double Violet . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5
2940	—Double Mixed . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
<i>Delphinium</i> (Larkspur)—							
2941	Ajaxis Dwarf Rocket, p'r oz., 30c.	2 3	thB	..	1	5	Very ornamental, free-blooming hardy plants, of erect, branch- ing habit; they are quite effec- tive in masses or mixed bor-
2942	—Tall Rocket 30c.	..	..	..	2	5
2942a	—Ranunculus-flowered " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5
2942b	—Tall-branching . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
—2943	Brunonianum (beautiful) . . . . .	..	thP	blue	3	25

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations	
<div>30-1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</div>								
3020	Eutoca multiflora	3	hB	pink	1	cts.	Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.	
3022	viscida	1 3	hA	blue	..	5		
3026	Wrangeliana . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3027	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	3/4	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.	
Ferns —Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts						\$1 25	Most graceful plants; do best in sandy, peaty soil.	
Feverfew							See Matricaria.	
Flax							See Linum.	
Forget-me-not (Myosotis) —								
3046	alpestris per oz., 75c.	..	†hhP	blue	tra.	10	All are beautiful and much prized for spring gardening. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe. All the species are favorites, being early-flowering and easily grown. They prefer a moist situation.	
3047	—rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
3048	—alba per oz., 90c.	..	..	white	1/2	10
3049	—elegantissima . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3049a	—Victoria (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
3049b	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
3050	Azorica . . . . .	..	..	d. blue	..	25
3054	—celestina . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	25
3055	arvensis . . . . .	..	hA	blue	..	10	
3056	dissitiflora	1	†hhP	..	..	10
3058	palustris	1 2	hP	b. & w.	3/4	10		
3062	sylvatica per oz., 75c.	..	..	blue	1	10
3065	Foxglove (Digitalis), White	2	..	white	2	5	Digitalis—from <i>digitus</i> , a finger, referring to the shape of the flowers. The Foxgloves are showy for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs; they thrive in any ordinary garden soil.	
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	1 1/2	5		
3072	Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3075	Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
3076	Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	div.	5
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	..	white	3	5		
3079	—Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
3080	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3082	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice Collection, including— 12 varieties Foxglove						40		
3089	Four O'Clock, Hybrid . oz., 20c.	..	tA	..	2	5	(Mirabilis.) Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.	
3090	longiflora alba 25c.	2	..	white	..	5		
3091	Variegated-leaved 20c.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5		
3091a	Tom Thumb, White 30c.	..	..	white	1	5
3091b	—Mixed 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice Collections, including— 10 vars. Four O'Clock 45 8 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 30 6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 30								
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	tra.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.	
3093	Freesia refracta alba	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers.	
3094	Fuchsia procumbens (for vases)	1 3	gS	blue	tra.	25	("Ladies' Eardrop.") Well-known greenhouse plants. They require a firm, rich soil and a shady location.	
3094a	triphylla. Charming dark-leaved species . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	50
3095	hybrida, Finest Mixed Single . . . . .	..	..	mixed	div.	50
3095a	—Finest Mixed Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
Collection of Fuchsias, including— 12 choice varieties						75		
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2 3	†hhP	fine r.	2	5	Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders; very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil.	
3096a	grandiflora maxima . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10
3097	picta . . . . .	..	hA	yel.	..	5	
3098	—Lorenziana per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3099	—Aurora Borealis . . . . .	..	..	sc. & y.	..	5
3102	—Salmon Red . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	5
3103	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection of Gaillardia, including— 6 choice varieties						40		
3108	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5		Tall, ornamental plants, suitable for borders or for cutting.
3110	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3112	Gamolepis tagetes	1	hhA	yel.	..	5	Fine for beds.	
3114	Gardenia Thunbergii	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.	
3116	Gardoquia Betonicoides	3	†hhP	pur.	1 1/2	5	Worthy of cultivation.	



SINGLE DAHLIA.
See page 87.



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD. See page 94.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS. See page 92.



HOLLYHOCK.
See page 92.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.
See Delphinium, page 87.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM. See page 93.



LOVE-IN-A-MIST. See page 94.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3118	Gaura Lindheimeriana . oz., 40c.	1 2	hP	w. & r.	3	5	Very effective in clumps.
3120	Gentiana acaulis	1	..	d. b.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of their flowers.
3120a	Andrewsii	2	..	blue	1	10	
3121	campestris . . . . .	..	hA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25
3124	cruciata . . . . .	..	hP	blue	1	10
3126	crinita	3	hA	..	..	10
3129	Geranium (Zonale) per oz., \$1.25	1 3	gP	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	The most popular of bedding plants. For cultural directions see page 73. See also Pelargonium.
3132	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3138	sanguineum . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	1	50
3139	Apple-scented . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	25
3140	Gerardia linifolia	2	..	pur.	2	10	Native Gerardias from Alabama.
3140a	parvifolia	3	hA	..	..	10
3141	Gesnera macrantha	1	gP	scar.	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	Geum Chilense coccineum pl.	hP	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Bloom freely for a long time.
3146	—atrosanguineum fl. pl.	5	Fine for bouquets.
3147	Gilia Achilleæfolia	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3148	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3149	—rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3152	capitata . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3153	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3153a	laciniata . . . . .	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
3154	linifolia (for borders) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3158	nivalis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3160	tricolor . . . . .	..	..	tri.	..	5
3167	rosea splendens . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3169	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3170	Gillenia stipulacea	2	hP	red	2	10	"American Ipecac," or "Indian Physic."
3171	Glaucium luteum	2 3	†hP	yellow	..	5	Horned Poppy. Showy border plants with gray foliage.
3173	Globularia trichosantha	2	gP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	A very handsome plant.
3174	Gloxinia hybrida, Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
3176	—crassifolia erecta	50	They grow well in a light, rich soil.
3177	—horizontalis	50	<i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.
3178	—grandiflora "Defiance" (new)	scar.	..	50	
3179	—French Tigered and Spotted	spot.	..	50	
3182	Godetia rubicunda splendens	hA	p. r.	1	5	All the varieties are fine, profuse-blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; makes a good pot plant. <i>Duke of Fife</i> has very large flowers, intense red with white spots at base of petals. <i>Duchess of Fife</i> is a very beautiful variety, having white flowers with satiny flesh-colored spots, and bright red at base of petals.
3183	Princess of Wales . . . . .	..	..	d. cr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
3184	Lady Satin Rose . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5
3185	Fairy Queen (spotted carmine) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
3186	grandiflora maculata, fine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3187	White Pearl . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3188	The Bride . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3189	Duchess of Albany . . . . .	..	..	w. & c.	..	5
3190	Lady Albemarle . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3190a	Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3190b	Bijou . . . . .	..	..	blush	1	5
3190c	Whitneyi . . . . .	..	..	d. rose	2	5
3191	—Brilliant . . . . .	..	..	car.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
3192	—Duke of Fife (new) . . . . .	..	..	b. red	..	5
3193	—Duchess of Fife . . . . .	..	..	w. & r.	..	5
3195	Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties							30
Golden Feather							See Pyrethrum, page 101.
3196	Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA	yellow	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	For edgings, pots or baskets.
3197	Grevillea robusta . . per oz., 90c.	1 2	gS	orange	5	10	Elegant, graceful foliage plant.
3198	Gunnera manicata	hP	red	6	25	Beautiful decorative hardy perennial lawn plants.
3199	scabra . . . . .	..	..	..	4	25
3206	Gypsophila elegans, per oz., 30c.	white	2	5	Fine for bouquets. Free bloomers for rockwork or shrubbery, and will grow in any soil.
3207	—rosea 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
3211	muralis 50c.	..	hA	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3213	paniculata 40c.	..	hP	white	2	5	
3218	Hawkweed, Bearded	3	hA	yellow	..	5	(Hieracium.) Showy plants, of free growth and varied colors.
3220	Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
3222	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3223	Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>85 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</i>							
3224	Hedysarum coronarium	3	thB	red	3	cts. 5	{ So-called "French Honeysuckle," but no relation to that vine. This is not a climber.
3224a	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3225	Helenium Douglasii	2 3	hP	yel.	2	5	{ Free-flowering Composite, with yellow flowers.
3230	Heliotropium Peruvianum	1 3	gP	pur.	..	10	{ (Heliotrope.) These well-known greenhouse and bedding favorites are highly valued for their scented flowers. They should have light, rich soil.
3235	Chieftain (dark) . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	..	10	
3236	grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3242	Voltaireanum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
3244	Fine Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10	
Collections Heliotrope, including—							
12 choicest varieties						90	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						50	
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	10	{ (Christmas Rose.) Very desirable; spring-flowering.
Hesperis							{ See Rocket.
3250	Heuchera sanguinea	2 3	..	crim.	..	25	{ Nothing more beautiful for cut-flowers.
3252	Hibiscus Africanus . per oz., 25c.	..	hA	yl. & br.	2	5	{ Showy Annuals.
3253	militaris	2	hP	rose	3	10	
3256	incanus	3	..	yel.	..	10	{ Distinct flowers.
3260	Syriacus, Double . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5	{ The Rose of Sharon.
3263	"Golden Bowl" . . . . .	..	hA	l. yel.	..	10	
3264	Moscheutos roseus . . . . .	..	hP	rose	3	10	{ A new variety; light sulphur flowers, purple center.
3264a	Hieracium ramosum . . . . .	..	..	yel.	1-2	10	{ Fine green foliage.
Hollyhock, Double—							
3265	White per oz., \$1.00	..	thP	white	4	10	{ (Althæa rosea.) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have entirely revolutionized the popular estimation of the Hollyhock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable. May be sown as late as August, to flower the following year.
3265a	White Dwarf, with—						
	out collar	1.25	..	..	3	10	
3265b	Canary Yellow	1.25	..	l. yel.	4	10	
3265c	Bronze Black	1.25	..	bz blk.	..	10	
3266	Crimson	1.00	..	crim.	..	10	
3266a	Salmon	1.25	..	salmon	..	10	
3267	Orange Yellow	1.25	..	yel.	..	10	
3267a	Red, White Edge	1.00	..	r. & w.	..	10	
3268	Magenta	1.25	..	mag.	..	10	
3268a	Light Straw Color	1.25	..	straw	..	10	
3269	Mixed, very fine	75	..	mixed	..	10	
Choice Collections, including—							
12 vars. Hollyhocks, D'ble Prize						\$1 00	
8 " " " " " " " " " "						75	
6 " " " " " " " " " "						60	
3272	Honesty (Lunaria biennis) . . . . .	..	thB	pur.	2	5	{ Pretty plants, with curious silvery silicles.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	{ Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots the first season.
3275	—albida . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10	
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	{ Large, showy flowers.
3279	Hyacinthus candicans . . . . .	..	hBu	white	2-3	10	{ A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1 1/2	5	{ Bright green leaves; large, showy flowers.
Iberis							{ See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum crystallinum) . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	1/2	5	{ Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	pur.	1 1/2	5	{ (Touch me-not.) Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free-blooming, especially for house culture.
3287	Sultani, Scarlet	2 3	gP	scar.	1	25	
3288	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25	
3289	fulva . . . . .	..	hA	yel.	4	10	
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	1/4	10	{ Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	thB	orange	1 1/2	5	{ Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3	..	scar.	3	5	
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	..	1 1/2	5	
3300	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	3	5	
3302	Iris Kæmpferi	1 2	hP	..	2	5	{ 3302 is the beautiful Japan Iris.
3303	tenax	2	..	pur.	3/4	10	
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	{ Showy and beautiful.
3308	Jacob's Ladder . . per oz., 25c.	2	hP	blue	..	5	{ (Polemonium.) Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3312	Jacobaea, White Senecio.	2	hA	white	5	cts.	The Senecios are all free-flowering plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio. . . . .	..	..	pur.	5	5
3320	Mixed. . . . .	..	..	mixed	5	5
	Collection of Jacobaeas, including— 5 vars. Dwarf Double.					35	
3322	*Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3325	—atroviolacea . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	5	5
3326	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	v. red	5	5
3327	—Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	5	5
3334	Lantana, Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	..	2	5	Rapid-growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceedingly free in bloom.
	Choice collection, including— 6 vars. of <i>Lantana</i>					50	
	Larkspur						See <i>Delphinium</i> .
3348	Lasthenia Californica	1	hA	yel.	1	5	A pretty yellow Composite.
	Lathyrus						See Sweet Peas, page 108.
3350	Lavatera trimestris	2	..	red	2	5	Showy and free-flowering. <i>L. arborea</i> has beautifully mottled foliage.
3352	—alba. . . . .	..	..	white	5	5
3352a	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	5	5
3353	arborea variegata. . . . .	..	hhP	red	3	10
3354	Lemon Verbena	2 3	gP	white	..	10	Fine, lemon-scented foliage.
3356	Leontopodium alpinum	3	hP	yel.	1/2	25	Curious; the "Edelweiss."
3357	Lepachys columnaris	pur.	3	10	Like the sunflower; disk elevated.
3357a	Leptosyne maritima.	hhA	yel.	2	10	Beautifully formed flowers and elegant foliage.
3358	Leptosyphon aureus	2	hA	orange	1/2	5	Fine for edgings or rockeries; bloom in masses. <i>L. carmineus</i> has very beautiful carmine flowers.
3360	—androsaceus . . . . .	..	..	blue	1	5
3361	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3362	—carmineus . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10
3365	—densiflorus . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3366	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3374	—hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3375	Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
3379	Liatris spicata	2 3	hhP	pur.	2	10	(Blazing Stars.) All pretty plants, blooming in summer and autumn. The tall kinds need stakes.
3380	—scariosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3382	—cylindrica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3384	Lilium superbum seed.	hBu	orange	4	10	"Turk's Cap Lily."
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free-flowering and fragrant.
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	hP	white	..	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	1/2	5	
3391	—maroccana . . . . .	..	..	rose	3/4	5
3393	—Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy). . . . .	..	hP	violet	trail.	5
3394	Linum flavum	thhP	yel.	3/4	10	(Flax.) Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	—grandiflorum rubrum. . . oz., 20c.	..	hhA	crim.	..	5	
3394b	—Lewisii variegatum . . . 60c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus.	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the <i>Gentians</i> .
3395a	Loasa aurantiaca	hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
3398	—tricolor . . . . .	..	hA	tri.	2	5
	Lobelia—						All the <i>Lobelias</i> are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet <i>Geraniums</i> . These should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety, with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye. "Golden Queen" is also a fine new variety, with golden yellow leaves.
3399	—cardinalis	2	hP	scar.	..	10	
3400	—syphilitica	3	..	blue	..	10	
3401	—ramosa . . . . .	..	..	..	1	10
3402	Erinus (gracilis)	1 3	thhP	..	trail.	5	
3404	—speciosa . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	10
3406	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	trail.	10
3407	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3408	—Lindlevana . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3410	—Paxtoniana . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	10
3411	—grandiflora superba. . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
3412	—erecta, "Crystal Palace" . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	25
3412a	——"Emperor William" . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
3412b	——"Golden Queen" . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
3413	—Royal Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
3414	—Mixed per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
	Choice collections, including—						
	12 vars. <i>Lobelia</i>					60	
	6					40	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
<i>82</i> 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.											
3428	<i>Lotus Jacobæus</i>	1	gA	d. & br.	2	cts					Pretty and interesting. (Winged Pea.)
3430	<i>tetragonolobus</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	3/4	5					
3431	<i>Love-Lies-Bleeding</i> . . . oz., 20c.			crim.	3	5					(<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	<i>Love-in-a-Mist</i> . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2		blue	1	5					(Nigella.) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3435	White Double . . . " 25c.			white		5					
3436	Blue Spanish . . . " 30c.			blue		5					
3438	White Spanish . . . " 30c.			white		5					
3439	Mixed Spanish . . . " 25c.			mixed		5					
3440	Mixed, all sorts . . . " 25c.					5					
3444	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	2 3		white	2	5					A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silver foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3446	<i>atroviolaceus</i>		hP	v. & w.		5					
3450	<i>Cruikshankii</i>			var.	3	5					
3452	<i>Dunnettii superbus</i>					5					
3454	<i>Hartwegii</i>			b. & pk.		5					
3456	— <i>albus</i>			white		5					
3458	<i>coelestinus</i>		hA	l. blue		5					
3460	<i>hirsutus</i>			blue	2	5					
3460a	— <i>ruber</i>			rose		5					
3465	<i>luteus</i>			yel.		5					
3470	<i>mutabilis</i>		hP	var.	3	5					
3472	<i>nanus</i>	1 3	hA	b. & v.	1/2	5					
3479	<i>polyphyllus</i>		hP	blue	5	5					
3480	—Mixed Perennial . . . per oz., 30c.			mixed		5					
3482	<i>pubescens elegans</i>		hA	p. & w.		5					
3484	<i>subcarnosus</i>			white	2	5					
3489	<i>sulphureus</i>			sul.	1	5					
3493	<i>tricolor elegans</i>		hP	o. & ro.	3	5					
3498	Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 20c.		hA	mixed		5					
Collection of Lupins, including— 12 choicest varieties										40	
3500	<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5					Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids which include the choicest flowers.
3505	— <i>alba</i>			white		5					
3506	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5					
3507	<i>fulgens</i>	1	tP	scar.	1	10					
3509	<i>Haageana hybrida</i>		hP	mixed		10					
3513	<i>Madia elegans</i> . . . per oz., 40c.	2	hA	yel.	2	5					Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517	<i>Malope grandiflora</i>	2 3		red		5					Mallow-like flowers; very pretty. Sow early.
3520	— <i>alba</i>			white		5					
3522	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5					
3524	<i>Malva miniata</i> (<i>Sphæralcea Munroana</i>)		gP	scar.	4	5					Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3526	<i>Marica Californica</i>		hhP	yel.	1 1/2	25					The yellow "Blue-Eyed Grass." Very beautiful.
3530	<i>Marigold, African</i> . . . per oz., 50c.		hA	lem.	2	5					(Tagetes.) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. "Pride of the Garden" is a new, very dwarf variety of regular, compact habit and extra large double flowers of a beautiful golden yellow color. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3531	—Mixed " 50c.			mixed		5					
3532	— <i>El Dorado</i> " 60c.			yel.		5					
3533	— <i>Nugget of Gold</i> . . . " 75c.			gold		5					
3533a	— <i>Pride of the Garden</i>			yel.	1 1/2	10					
3534	<i>Dwarf Striped</i> . . . per oz., 50c.			strip.		5					
3535	— <i>Gold Striped</i> . . . " 50c.					5					
3537	<i>French</i> " 50c.			orange	1	5					
3538	—Mixed " 40c.			mixed		5					
Choice Collections, including— 8 vars. Marigold, D'ble French 6 " " " " " " " " " " " " 6 " " " " " " " " " " " "										35 25 25	
3547	<i>Martynia Craniolaria</i>		hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5					Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	<i>proboscidea</i> per oz., 30c.			vio. sp.		5					
3550	<i>lutea</i>			yel.		5					
3552	<i>formosa</i>					5					
<i>Marvel of Peru</i>											(Mirabilis.) See Four O'Clock, page 89.
3554	<i>Matricaria eximia plena</i>		hA	white	2	5					(Feverfew.) Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3555	<i>capensis plena</i>					5					
3556	"Golden Ball" (very beautiful)			yel.	1 1/4	25					
3557	<i>Mathiola bicornis</i>		hhA	white	1/2	5					Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
3560	<i>Melilotus cœrulea</i> . . . per oz., 30c.	3	hP	blue	1½	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus. Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pot culture. 3576 is the well-known "Ice Plant."
3570	<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i> . . .	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	
3573	—album . . .			white		5	
3575	<i>cordifolium variegatum</i> . . .		tP	yel.		25	
3576	<i>crystallinum</i> . . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white		5	
Mignonette—							
3577	<i>Reseda odorata</i> . . . per oz., 15c.		hA	w. & bf.	1	5	The well-known "Frenchman's Darling." Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July. Machet, Gabrielle and <i>pumila compacta</i> are fine for pot growing, having large and numerous spikes of red flowers. The latter is particularly dwarf and compact in habit. <i>Elois Francois</i> has very long spikes, and is the best of all for forcing under glass.
3578	—grandiflora . . . " 15c.					5	
3580	—Golden Queen . . . " 30c.			b. yel.		5	
3581	—Crimson Queen . . . " 30c.			crim.		5	
3582	— <i>pumila compacta</i> , Dwarf . . .						
	per oz., 50c.			w. & bf.	½	10	
3583	—Machet, Dwarf . . . " 60c.				¾	10	
3584	—Gabrielle . . . " 60c.			red		10	
3585	—Victoria . . . " 60c.			d. red		10	
3586	—Miles' Spiral . . . " 30c.			cr. & bf.	1	5	
3587	—Giant Pyramidal . . . " 20c.			red	1½	5	
3588	—Pyramidal Dwarf Bush . . .						
	per oz., 75c.			w. & bf.	½	5	
3589	—Elois Francois . . .			red	1	10	
3590	—Parsons' White . . .			w. & bf.	¾	5	
Choice Collection, including—						50	
	10 vars. Mignonette . . .					5	(Sensitive Plant.) Very odd.
3592	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> . . . per oz., 75c.		tA	pink		5	(Monkey Flower.) Very showy, musk-scented, and free-flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soils suits. See Musk Plant.
3598	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i> . . .	1 2	thP	scar.	1½	10	
3603	<i>hybridus cupreus</i> . . .	1 3	hA	mixed		10	
3610	<i>Roezli</i> . . .	2 3		yel.	½	25	
3612	<i>tigrinus</i> . . . per oz., \$1.50	1 3		spot.	1	10	
3613	—grandiflorus . . .					25	A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
3615	<i>Molucella spinosa</i> . . .	2 3	hP	rose	7	25	See Aconitum.
Monk's-Hood . . .							See Scabiosa.
Mourning Bride . . .							(Abyssinian Banana.) Splendid tropical plant.
3620	<i>Musa Ensete</i> . . . per 100 seeds, \$1.50	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	Musk-scented Mimulus.
3625	Musk Plant . . .	1 3	tA	yel.	½	10	
3627	New Compact . . .				½	10	See Forget-me-not, page 89.
Myosotis . . .							
Nasturtium (Dw'f Tom Thumb)—							
3633	—Yellow . . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA		¾	5	(Tropæolum.) Beautiful bedding plants. Planted in poor soil, they flower profusely and for a long time. The colors of the flowers cannot be excelled. The dwarf varieties should be planted so that they will contrast either with white or blue flowers. The foliage is also beautiful, being generally dark green. <i>Empress of India</i> is a splendid variety, with very dark foliage and beautiful crimson flowers. The <i>Lilliput</i> is in every respect smaller than the <i>Tom Thumb</i> , and is a most charming little plant, with neat habit and bushy foliage, and a great variety of the brightest colors.
3638	—Beauty . . . " 20c.			y. & scr.		5	
3639	—Spotted . . . " 15c.			s. spot.		5	
3645	—Black . . . " 15c.			black		5	
3647	—Bluish Rose . . . " 15c.			blue		5	
3648	—Crimson . . . " 15c.			crim.		5	
3650	—Ruby King . . . " 20c.			red		5	
3654	—Cream-colored . . . " 15c.			cream		5	
3657	—Scarlet . . . " 15c.			scar.		5	
3660	—Rose . . . " 15c.			rose		5	
3662	—Empress of India . . . " 20c.			crim.		5	
3663	—Aurora . . . " 20c.			var.		5	
3664	—Golden King . . . " 20c.			golden		5	
3665	—Lady Bird . . . " 20c.			yel & r.		5	
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs . . . " 25c.			scar.		5	
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem . . . " 15c.			y. & cr.		5	
3672	—Mixed . . . " 10c.			mixed		5	
3674	<i>Lilliput (new)</i> . . .				½	25	
Collections of Nasturtiums—							
	12 vars. Dwarf Tom Thumb . . .					40	
	8 " " " " " " " " " " " "					35	
3677	<i>Nemesia compacta alba</i> . . .		tA	white	1½	5	Very pretty and neat flowering plants for edges. 3679 is a new and very beautiful variety.
3678	—cœrulea . . .			ro. & b.		5	
3679	<i>strumosa Suttoni</i> . . .		hA	var.		25	
3680	<i>Nemophila atomaria</i> . . . oz., 20c.	1 3		w. & pu.	1	5	This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth; they deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots and edgings, in rockeries, or in the garden.
3682	—oculata . . .			b. & w.		5	
3684	<i>discoidalis</i> . . .			pur.		5	
3686	<i>insignis</i> . . . per oz., 20c.			blue		5	
3690	—alba . . . " 20c.			white		5	
3694	—marginata . . .			bord.		5	
3698	<i>maculata</i> . . . per oz., 20c.			spot.	½	5	
3700	Mixed . . . " 20c.			mixed	div.	5	
Choice Collection, including—						30	
	8 vars. <i>Nemophila</i> . . .						



PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA. See page 100.



PAPAVER NUDICAULE.
See page 99.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.
See page 98.



PANSY. See page 97.



EVENING PRIMROSE.
See page 100.



LAVATERA TRIMESTRIS.
See page 93.



DOUBLE RANUNCULUS-FLOWERING POPPY.
See page 100.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3701	Nertera depressa	2 3	gP	white	cr.	cts. 25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	Nicotiana affinis (fragrant)		hhA		3	5	{ Species of tobacco; valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3702a	collosa				10	25	
3703	Nierembergia gracilis		gP	w. & li.	1	10	{ Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.
3706	frutescens		hP		2	10	
	Nigella						See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	Nolana atriplicifolia	2	hA	b. w. & y.	1/2	5	{ Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	—alba			white		5	
3713	lanceolata			b. & w.		5	
3716	paradoxa violacea			b. & v.	1	5	
3718	prostrata			blue	trai.	5	
3719	Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed	1	5	
3720	Nycterinia selaginoides	2 3	hhP	pink	1/2	5	{ Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	Capensis			w. b.		5	
3722	Obeliscaria pulcherrima	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
	Oenothera modesta						See Evening Primrose.
3727	Orobis lathyroides	2 3	hP	blue	1 1/2	5	{ These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossoms.
3730	niger			pur.	3	5	
3733	Oxalis Valdiviana	2	tP	yel.	1/2	10	Charming little plants.
3737	Oxyura chrysanthemoides	2 3	hA	white	trai.	5	Showy Composite.
3740	Pæonia officinalis	2	hP	red	2	5	{ Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	Sinensis			mixed		10	
3745	arborea (Tree Pæony)				3	10	
3746	Palafoxia Hookeriana	3	hA	blush	1 1/2	5	Very good everlasting.
3750	Palava flexuosa	2 3	hhA	rose		5	Pretty rose flowers.
3752	Pansy *Black "Faust" oz., \$1.25	1 3	hA	black	1/2	10	(Viola tricolor; Heartsease.) Most of the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn, if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3757 is a new variety, with large peacock-blue flowers, edged with white. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.
3753	*Lord Beaconsfield 1.25			violet		10	
3754	*quadricolor (Rainbow) 1.25			4-color		10	
3755	*Fire King 1.50			golden		10	
3756	*Meteor, bright brown 2.50			brown		25	
3757	*Peacock 5.50			b. & w.		25	
3758	*Emperor William 1.25			blue		10	
3759	*Fawn Color 1.00			fawn		10	
3760	*Light Blue 1.00			l. blue		10	
3761	*Tiger 1.50			strip.		10	
3762	*Violet-margined 1.25			mar.		10	
3763	*Gold-margined 1.00					10	
3764	*Victoria, fine red 3.00			red		25	
3765	*Five-blotched (Odier) 5.00			spot.		25	
3766	*Bugnot's Superb Str'n 8.00					50	
3767	*Trimardeau White 3.50			white		25	
3768	*—Yellow (Golden Crest) 3.00			yel.		25	
3769	*—Striped 3.00			strip.		25	
3769a	*—Azure Blue 4.00			l. blue		25	
3769b	*—Black Blue 4.00			d. blue		25	
3770	*—Mixed 2.50			mixed		25	
3771	*Black Blue 1.00			bk. & bl.		10	
3772	*Bronze 1.25			bronze		10	
3773	*White, black center 1.25			white		10	
3774	*Azure Blue 1.00			blue		10	
3777	*Yellow, black center 1.25			yel.		10	
3778	*Yellow Gem (pure) 1.50					10	
3781	*candidissima "Snow Queen" 1.25			white		10	
3786	atropurpurea 1.00			dk. pur.		10	
3787	—alba marginata 1.25			pr. & w.		10	
3787a	*Thorburn's Superb Large Strain 5.00			mixed		25	
3788	*Mixed French 1.25					10	
3789	*Common Mixed 75					5	
	Choice Collections, including—						
	24 vars. Pansy or Heartsease					\$1 25	
	18 " " " "					1 00	
	12 " " " "					75	
	8 " " " "					60	
	6 " " " "					50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
25 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
	Paris Daisy					cts.	See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
	Peas, Sweet						See page 108.
3790	Pelargonium, Fancy	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
	Pentstemon—						
3804	Murrayanus		hP	scar.	3	10	Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free-flowing; fine for bedding; as varied in colors as gladioli.
3806	heterophyllus			blue	1 1/2	10	
3808	pubescens			pur.		10	
3810	antirrhinoides			yel.	3	25	
3813	spectabilis			blue	2	10	
3814	lævigatus			lilac	1/2	10	
3824	Mixed European . . per oz., 40c.			mixed	var.	5	
3830	*Perilla Nankinensis. per oz., 20c.	2	hhA	pur.	1 1/2	5	Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837	*laciniata 20c.					5	
3840	Persicaria, Red	3	hP	red		5	Showy for backgrounds
3842	White			white		5	
	Petunia hybrida—						
3843	Large-flowered, White	2 3	fhha			10	These are well-known, very ornamental plants, producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form. <i>The Rainbow</i> has richest colorings, with intense yellow throats. <i>Ring of Emerald</i> has large pink and crimson flowers, bordered with green. <i>The Ruffled Giants</i> are new extra large-flowered sorts, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed. 3867 is a dwarf, bushy variety, with regularly striped flowers, and is very effective, either in masses or in pots. <i>Thorburn Superb Giant</i> is a strain of great merit. The flowers are very large and extremely deep-throated; some of them are exquisitely penciled and beautifully fringed. The collections of Large-flowering and Double Fringed here offered contain only the finest varieties.
3844	—intus aurea			yel.		25	
3845	—Crimson			crim.		25	
3846	—Purple			pur.		25	
3847	—Rose			rose		25	
3848	—The Rainbow			yel.		50	
3849	—Ring of Emerald			pk. & g.		50	
3850	—Six-lobed White			white		50	
3852	—Emperor. Very fine			mixed		25	
3853	—superbissima, tigered throat					50	
3854	—Thorburn Superb Giant					25	
3855	—Superb, single mixed					25	
3856	—Fringed White			white		25	
3857	—Crimson			crim.		25	
3858	—Titania. Beautiful			pur.		50	
3859	—Ruffled Giants			mixed		50	
3860	—Mixed					25	
3861	—Perfection, finest					50	
3862	—Double Mixed					50	
3863	—Fringed Mixed					75	
3864	—Lady-of-the-Lake			white		75	
3866	Countess of Ellesmere			pr. & w.		10	
3867	Inimitable Dwarf			mixed	3/4	10	
3868	venosa (veined)				1 1/2	10	
3870	Mixed Single . . . per oz., \$1.25					5	
	Collections of Petunias, including—						
	12 vars. Fine Large-flowering.					\$1 00	
	6 " " Double Fringed . .					60	
	6 " " " " " " " " " "					1 50	
	6 " " Double Large-flow'ng.					80	
	12 " " " " " " " " " "					1 50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " "					80	
3872	Phacelia congesta	2	hP	pur. bl.		5	Excellent for bees.
	Phlox Drummondii—						
3875	—atropurpurea striata	2 3	hA	strip.	1	5	The name is from <i>phlox</i> , flame, in allusion to the general brilliancy of the flowers. This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the brightest colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings, they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and given
3880	—Black Warrior			d. red		5	
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea			pur.		5	
3893	—Leopoldi			w. & cr.		5	
3900	—Radowitzii			white		5	
3901	—rosea			rose		5	
3903	—oculata alba			w. & l.		5	
3906	—coccinea			scar.		5	
3917	—cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg) per oz., \$1			mixed		10	
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball			white	1/2	25	
3925	—Dwarf Fireball			fire		25	
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mixed . . . oz., \$2			mixed		10	
3927	—Mixed oz., 50c.				1	5	
3931	—grandiflora, Chamois Rose			rose		10	
3932	—Eclipse (blue-veined)			blue		10	
3933	—Half-Dwarf Blood Red			d. red	3/4	10	
3933a	—Crimson Bouquet			crim.		10	
3934	—Black-brown			d. br.		10	
3935	—coccinea			scar.	1	10	

NUMBER and NAME.			Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3-7 1/2 oz., at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
	Phlox Drummondii , continued—						cts.	
3936	—grandiflora alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10		plenty of water. Especially fine effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.
3937	—kermesina splendens . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	sc.& w. crim.	. . . . .	10	
3939	—stellata splendens . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	crim.	. . . . .	10	
3940	—Mixed per oz., 75c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	10	
	Collection, including—							
	10 vars Phlox Drummondii						50	
	Phlox (Perennial) —							
3944	hybrida superba	hP	3	10		Brightest colored sorts.
3945	Phormium tenax . . . . .	. . . . .	gP	white	6	10	
3946	Physalis lobata	hP	violet	1	10		(New Zealand Flax.)
								(Ground or Winter Cherry.)
3947	Picotee , White Ground	hhP	w.& sp.	2	50		From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Yellow Ground . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	y.& sp.	. . . . .	50	
3951	Slate Ground . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	slate	. . . . .	50	
3956	Extra Fine Mixed . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	50	
3957	Mixed	10		
	Pink (Dianthus) —							
3963	Chinensis Double Mixed.oz., 40c.	†hB	1	5		(Dianthus.) Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. Nogarden should be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mould and well decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965	—Double White . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5	
3966	—Dark Red . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	d. red	. . . . .	5	
3967	dentatus hybridus . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	lilac	. . . . .	5	
3969	Heddewegii, Single, per oz., 75c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
3969a	—Eastern Queen . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	rose	. . . . .	10	
3970	—Crimson Belle . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	crim.	. . . . .	10	
3971	—Double Mixed per oz., 75c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	10	
3972	—Double "Mourning Pink" . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	dark	. . . . .	10	
3973	—diadematus, Double, oz., \$1.25	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	10	
3974	—laciniatus, "Salmon Queen". . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	salmon	. . . . .	25	
3975	—Single per oz., \$0.75	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
3977	—Double Mixed I.25	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10	
3979	imperialis, Double Mixed . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	
	. . . . . per oz., 50 cts.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	
3981	—Double Dark Red . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	red	. . . . .	5	
3983	—Dwarf Double White . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	¾	5	
3986	—Double Mixed per oz., 50c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
3987	Superbus Dwarf Double White . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	5	
3988	plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed per oz., 50c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	5	
3990	—Single Mixed Pink 40c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	5	
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	10	
	Collections of Pinks, including—							
	12 vars. Fine China						50	
	8 " " " " " " " " " " " "						40	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						30	
4012	Pittosporum undulatum	1 2	gP	white	3	5		Handsome greenhouse shrub.
4016	Platystemon Californicum	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5		(California Poppy.)
4018	Platyodon grandiflorum	2	hP	blue	2	10		(Large Chinese Bell-flower.) Very fine flowering plants.
4019	—album . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	10	
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yel.	½	5		Curious and pretty. Does well exposed to the sun.
4023	—affinis . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5	
4025	—gracilis . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	red	. . . . .	5	
	Polemonium							
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	†hP	mixed	10		See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308. (Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033	Finest . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	25	
4034	Gold-Laced . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	25	
	Poppy —							
4035	Papaver bracteatum	red	3-4	5		(Papaver.) Very showy and free-flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots. The Shirley is fine for cut-flower use, having long flower stems and a not unpleasant odor. Seed should be kept from forming, to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the
4036	—Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades) . . . . .	. . . . .	hA	mixed	. . . . .	5	
4036a	—Flag of Truce per oz., 75c.	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	10	
4037	—Orientale . . . . .	. . . . .	†hP	d. red	. . . . .	10	
4037a	—The Shirley (a fine and distinct race) per oz., 75c.	. . . . .	hA	mixed	. . . . .	10	
4038	—glaucom (Tulip Poppy) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	scar.	1½	10	
4038a	—pavonium (Peacock) . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	sc.& b.	. . . . .	5	
4039	—nudicaule . . . . .	. . . . .	†hP	yel.	2	10	
4040	—aurantiacum . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	orange	. . . . .	10	
4041	—album . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	white	. . . . .	10	
4041a	—Mixed . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	mixed	. . . . .	10	
4042	—umbrosum . . . . .	. . . . .	hA	crim.	1½	5	
4044	—Danebrog . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	sc.& w.	. . . . .	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Poppy, continued—							
4046	Papaver Double White	1 2	hA	white	1 1/2	5	most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy," on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol Tulip. 4050a is of compact and robust habit, and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.
4047	—Fayal Mixed			mixed		10	
4048	—Scarlet			scar.		5	
4048a	—Nankeen Yellow, per oz., \$1.			yel.		10	
4049	—Mikado			w. & cr.		5	
4050	—Cardinal			scar.		10	
4050a	—American Flag, per oz., 75c.			scr. & w.		10	
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
4054	—Pæony-flowered " 20c.					5	
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd " 30c.					5	
Collections of Poppies, including—							
	12 vars. Double Carnation . .					50	
	12 " Pæony-flowered . . .					50	
	6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd					30	
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered .					30	
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	crim.	1/2	5	These cannot be rivalled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last eight have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4069	Rose Carnation-striped			strip.		5	
4070	Thellusonii			scar.		5	
4072	albiflora			white		5	
4074	aurea, deep golden			golden		5	
4089	Thorburni			yel.		5	
4090	rosea			ro. str.		5	
4092	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4111	Double Scarlet			scar.		25	
4112	—Bright Lemon (new)			lem.		25	
4114	—Orange			orange		25	
4115	—Bright Rose			rose		25	
4117	—Dark Rose, Carnation-striped.			d. rose		25	
4120	—White			white		25	
4127	—Purple			pur.		25	
4130	—Mixed			mixed		10	
Collections, including—							
	12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful . .					60	
	6 " " double					60	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1 1/2	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4135	Mixed			mixed		5	
Collection, including—							
	6 vars. Potentilla, choicest . .					75	
4140	Primula cortusoides	3		red		10	These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses."
4141	Cashmeriana			rose	1/2	25	
4143	Japonica			mixed	1	10	
4145	English Yellow Primrose			yel.		10	
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra		gP	fr. red	3/4	25	
4157	—coccinea			b. red		25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seed is saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
4158	—alba			white		25	
4159	—punctata atropurpurea			pur. sp.		25	
4161	—cœrulea			blue		50	
4161a	—kermesina splendens			crim.		25	
4161b	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4163	—filicifolia alba			white		25	
4169	—rubra			red		25	
4170	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4171	—globosa rubra			red		25	
4174	—alba			white		25	
4176	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4190	—plena rubra			red		75	
4193	—alba			white		75	
4195	—Mixed			mixed		75	
4196	obconica	2	†gP	white	1/2	25	
Collections of Primulas, including—							
	12 vars. Chinese Fringed					\$1 50	
	10 " " "					1 25	
	8 " " "					1 00	
	6 " " "					75	
	6 " " Double					1 25	
Primrose, Evening—							
4203	Oenothera bistorta	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	The Oenotheras are fine, free-flowering plants, best for back-grounds or shrubby borders;
4205	—Drummondii	1 3		yel.	1	5	
4207	—grandiflora	2 3	hB		3	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Primrose, Evening, continued—							
4210	<i>Oenothera Lamarckii</i>	2 3	hB	yel.	1½	5	<i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers, quite transparent. <i>O. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4220	— <i>rosea</i> Mexicana . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	½	5	
4222	— <i>taraxacifolia</i> alba or <i>acaulis</i> . .	2 3	hA	white	..	5	
4227	— <i>tetraptera</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4230	—Mixed Annual . . per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	div.	5	
Pyrethrum atrosanguineum							
4233	roseum, Double . . . . .	..	hP	dk. sc.	1	5	No. 4236, known as Golden Feather, is fine for edgings, and makes a moss-like tuft. 4237 is a beautiful fern-leaved sort.
4234	Tchihatchewii . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25	
4235	Parthenium aureum	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4236	— <i>selaginoides</i>	2 3	..	yel.	½	5	
4237	—Golden Gem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4237a	—Golden Gem . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
Rheum palmatum							
4254	Collinianum	1	..	white	3	5	(Ornamental Rhubarb.)
4255	Collinianum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
Rhododendron arboreum							
4258	Rhododendron arboreum . . . . .	..	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
Ricinus Borboniensis, per oz., 15c.							
4270	Africanus	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil plants are free-growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of subtropical beds. 4277 is one of the handsomest and most graceful of the <i>Ricinus</i> , with foliage and stem nearly black. 4288a is a new variety surpassing all other sorts in size and beauty.
4270a	Gibsoni . . . . .	..	..	div.	8	5	
4275	macrophyllus . . . . .	..	..	violet	5	5	
4276	Cambodgensis (dark), per oz., 40c	..	..	d. pur.	6	5	
4277	caeruleus . . . . .	..	..	..	5	5	
4278	macrocarpus . . . . .	..	..	blue	6	5	
4280	Philippinensis . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	5	5	
4282	—purpureus . . . . .	..	..	pur.	6	5	
4288	sanguineus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4288a	Zanzibariensis . . per oz., 50c	..	..	red	..	5	
4289	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	vars.	8	10	
Collections, including—							
12 vars. <i>Ricinus</i> , choicest sorts.							50
6 " " " "							30
Rivina humilis							
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
4295	Rocket, Sweet . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	thP	w. & pur.	..	5	
4300	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	(Hesperis.) Free-blooming and very sweet-scented.
Romneya Coulteri							
4310	Romneya Coulteri . . . . .	..	hhP	..	..	10	(California Tree Poppy.) Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
Rosa multiflora nana							
4320	Rosa multiflora nana . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	..	25	Flowers first season from seed.
Rose Champion.							See <i>Agrostemma coronaria</i> .
Rose of Heaven							See <i>Agrostemma Celi-Rosa</i> .
Rose of Sharon							See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
Rudbeckia amplexicaulis							Showy, large, yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	..	yel.	3	5	From Central Africa. Lovely violet-like flowers.
4352	Saintpaulia ionantha . . . . .	..	tgP	blue	½	25	
Salpiglossis azurea							
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	..	1	5	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-colored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4360	coccinea . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5	
4366	Dwarf Mixed . . . per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	½	5	
4367	Tall Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5	
Collections, including—							
8 vars. <i>Salpiglossis</i> , Tall							40
8 " " Dwarf							40
6 " " " "							35
Salvia argentea							
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well-known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> varieties. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy.
4372	farinacea . . . . .	..	hA	l. blue	..	5	
4370	patens	2	thP	blue	..	25	
4387	Römeriana . . . . .	..	hP	crim.	1	5	
4388	splendens	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	
4389	—grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4390	—pendula . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	25	
4392	—compacta erecta . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	25	
Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.							
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds; excellent for borders.
Saponaria Calabrica, per oz., 40c.							
4400	Saponaria Calabrica, per oz., 40c.	..	..	red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
4405	—Scarlet Queen (new) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5	
4410	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
Saxifraga aizoon							
4414	Saxifraga aizoon	2	..	white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4415	Huetiana . . . . .	..	hA	..	½	25	



SALVIA SPLENDENS. See page 101.



ZINNIA. See page 106.

DWARF GERMAN STOCKS.
See page 103.VINCA ROSEA.
See page 105.

SWEET WILLIAM. See page 105.



VERBENA HYBRIDA. See page 105.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
3 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
4417	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2 3	hA	white	2 1/2	cts. 5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil. 4419 is a beautiful golden yellow, new variety.	
4418	—Double Snowball					5		
4419	minor aurea fl. pl. (new)			golden		10		
4419a	Caucasica (splendid)		hP	lilac		10		
4420	Mixed Tall per oz., 40c.		hA	mixed		5		
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed " 40c.				1 1/2	5		
	Collections <i>Scabiosa</i> , including—							
	8 vars. Dwarf Double					35		
	6 " "					30		
	8 " Tall Large-flowered					35		
	6 " "					30		
4425	<i>Schizanthus Grahmi</i>		hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flowers of many colors, blotched dark purple and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in greenhouse, they become fine foliage plants, with masses of blossoms.	
4427	pinnatus			p. v.	1 1/2	5		
4430	porrigens papilionaceus			bk. eyed		5		
4433	retusus			r. & o.	2	5		
4436	—albus			white		5		
4440	Mixed per oz., 30c.			mixed	div.	5		
	Collection, including—							
	6 vars. <i>Schizanthus</i>					30		
4443	<i>Schizopetalon Walkeri</i>	1 2	hA	white	3/4	10		Curious fringed, fragrant flowers.
4450	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	2		blue	1/2	10		(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants; excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
4453	Maximowiczii		hP	yel.	1	10		
4454	Mixed			mixed	3/4	10		
	<i>Senecio elegans</i>						See Jacobæa.	
4455	<i>Sensitive Plant</i> . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink		5	(Mimosa.) Pretty and curious.	
4460	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	1 2	hA	red	1	5	(Catchfly.) Bright-colored, free-flowering annuals, suitable for rock-work or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.	
4461	—alba			white		5		
4462	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5		
4463	orientalis		hP	rose	2	5		
4464	pendula, rose		hA	red	1	5		
4465	—Double Rose					5		
4467	—ruberrima			rose		5		
4468	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5		
4475	<i>Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides)</i> per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10		For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.
	<i>Snapdragon</i> —							
4480	Delila, carmine and white	2	†hP	c. & w.	1 1/2	5	The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The Tom Thumb strain is admirably adapted for bedding, being very dwarf and free-flowering. Light soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them. Sow in May or in autumn.	
4483	Galathee, crimson and white			cr. & w.		5		
4485	Striped			strip.		5		
4488	Firefly, scarlet and white			s. & w.		5		
4492	White			white		5		
4493	Yellow			yel.		5		
4495	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5		
4497	Fine Dwarf Mixed " 50c.				1/2	5		
4498	Tom Thumb Mixed " \$1.					5		
	Collections, including—							
	12 vars. Snapdr'n, Finest Tall					50		
	6 " " " " " "					30		
4500	<i>Sphenogyne speciosa</i>	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.	
4502	<i>Spiraea arifolia</i>	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.	
4504	Aruncus	1 2	hP		3-4	10		
4507	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	rose	1/2	25	Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.	
4508	<i>Stachys lanata</i>	3	hP	strip.	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.	
4509	<i>Statice Bonduelli</i>	2	tA	yel.	1 1/2	5	(Sea Lavender.) Beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.	
4514	incana hybrida		hP	mixed		5		
4515	sinuata	2 3	tA	blue	1	5		
4516	—candidissima			white		5		
4518	<i>Stenactis speciosa</i>		hP	pur.	2	5	Showy purple Composite.	
4520	<i>Stephanophysum longifolium</i>		hhP	scar.	1 1/2	25	{ An acanthaceous plant, with bright-colored flowers.	
4525	<i>Stevia serrata</i>	2	gP	flesh		10	Fine for bouquets; scented.	
	<i>Stocks German Ten-Weeks</i> —							
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	(Mathiola.) These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bed	
4529	White Dresden Perpetual					25		
4530	"Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3.					10		
	Dwarf Large-flowering—							
4531	—White per oz., \$4.					10		

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Sweet Pea "Cupid"		1	3	hA	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	New dwarf Sweet Pea. See also page 109. See Sultan.
Sweet Sultan							
Sweet William—							
4598	White Single per oz., 40c.	2	3	hB	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	(Dianthus barbatus.) A very pop- ular, free-flowering favorite, pro- ducing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective for bedding.
4599	—Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4600	Dark Crimson Single . . . . .	..	..	..	crim.	5	
4601	—Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4602	Auricula-flowered per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	mixed	5	
4603	Mixed Single " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5	
4604	—Double " 75c.	..	..	..	..	5	
Collection, including—							
6 vars. Sweet William						30	
4605	Tacsonia Van Volxemii . . . . .	..	gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4606	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yel.	1	5	} Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila	2	3	hA	..	5	
Tassel Flower							See Calacia.
4608	Tommasinia verticillaris . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	25	Splendid single lawn plant.
4615	Torenia Fournieri . . . . .	..	tA	pur.	..	25	} For borders and baskets. 4615b is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.
4615a	—"White Wings" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25	
4615b	Bailloni . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	25	
4616	Trachelium cœruleum	2	†hP	blue	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Valuable for border or greenhouse.
4616a	Trachymene cœrulea (Didiscus) . . . . .	..	gA	..	..	5	Fine long-blooming annual.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP	..	1	10	Interesting plant.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	tra.	5	An ornamental clover.
4619	Tritoma uvaria	2	3	hhP	or. red	3	} (Red-Hot-Poker Plant.) Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4620	corallina . . . . .	..	..	..	scar.	2	
4621	MacOwani . . . . .	..	..	..	r. & yel.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4623	Tydæa hybrida grandiflora . . . . .	..	gP	mixed	..	50	Popular greenhouse plant.
4624	Valeriana alba	1	2	†hB	white	3	} Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4626	rubra . . . . .	..	..	..	red	5	
4627	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	mixed	5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2	3	hhA	orange	1	Beautiful for borders or pots.
4630	Venus' Looking-glass, oz., 25c.	1	2	hA	blue	$\frac{3}{4}$	} (Specularia.) Pretty; good edg- ing plant.
4633	White . . . . .	..	..	..	white	5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes limifolia)	2	..	..	1	5	} A handsome border flower, easily grown.
4637	Verbascum pannosum . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	5	10	
Verbena hybrida—							
4638	Scarlet	2	3	hhP	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2	} All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flow- ering profusely, either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from very fine named varieties, and will pro- duce healthy plants, with flow- ers of fine color.
4640	—Defiance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4641	Blue Black, White Eye . . . . .	..	..	..	bl. & w.	10	
4642	Yellow . . . . .	..	..	..	yel.	10	
4642a	Golden-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
4643	candidissima (pure white) . . . . .	..	..	..	white	10	
4644	auriculæflora . . . . .	..	..	..	mixed	10	
4646	Italica striata . . . . .	..	..	..	strip.	10	
4648	cœrulea . . . . .	..	..	..	b. b.	10	
4649	Mixed per oz., 75c.	..	..	..	mixed	5	
4650	Finest Mixed " \$1.50	..	..	..	..	10	
4651	Mammoth Mixed " 2.50	..	..	..	..	10	
Collection, including—							
6 vars. Verbena						50	
4652	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora . . . . .	..	gP	white	3	10	(Lemon Verbena.) Scented leaves.
4653	Veronica, Mixed	2	hP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4654	Vicia Gerardii	2	3	hA	violet	4	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	Vinca alba (pure white) . . . . .	..	tP	white	..	10	} Fine for conservatory, parlor win- dows and borders or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
4663	—alba . . . . .	..	..	ro. & w.	..	10	
4664	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4665	Violets, Sweet-scented	1 2	tP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	cts. 10	(Viola.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4667	The Czar					10	
4669	White			white		10	
4673	Viola cornuta, Purple Queen			pur.		10	Fine and early-flowering. See Violets.
4674	—Mauve Queen					10	
4675	—alba			white		10	
4677	Virginian Stock . . per oz., 20c.		hA	red	1	5	(Malcolmia maritima.) Early flowering and fine.
4678	White 20c.			white		5	
4678a	Crimson King 20c.			crim.		5	
4678b	Mixed			mixed		5	
4679	Viscaria elegans picta	2 3		sc. & w.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4680	oculata			rose	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
4680a	—caerulea			blue		5	
4681	—alba			white		5	
4681a	—Mixed			mixed		5	
4681b	Mixed				1	5	
4682	Wallflower, Brown . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hP	brown	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	(Cheiranthus Cheiri.) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders. No. 4687 is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, flowering the first season from seed.
4683	Yellow			yel.		5	
4684	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4686	German Double					10	
4687	Single annual		hA			10	
	Collections of Wallflower, including 12 vars. Double German					\$1 00	
	8 " " " "					80	
	6 " " " "					65	
4688	Whitlavia grandiflora . oz., 40c.			pur.		5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
4689	—alba 40c.			white		5	
4690	gloxinioides			b. & w.		5	
4691	Worms (Scorpiurus)	2 3		scar.	1	5	Seeds are very curious.
4692	Wigandia Vigieri		tP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4693	Yucca baccata		hhP	gr. wh.	3	10	Very showy, attractive plants for the subtropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4694	brevifolia				15	10	
4695	filamentosa				2	10	
4696	gloriosa				4	10	
4697	Whipplei				2	10	
4697a	angustifolia					10	
	Zinnia, Double—						
4698	Tall Carmine per oz., 40c.		hA	car.		5	Fine bedding and border plants, blooming long and abundantly. Beds of these are greatly admired. The colors are varied and bright, and the plants easily grown. Should be more extensively cultivated, as the varieties have been much improved of late. 4721 and 4721a are very dwarf double varieties, forming compact, free-flowering bushes; fine for edgings. 4711 has most magnificent, extra large blossoms of rich colors. 4723 and 4723a are splendid new varieties, most gracefully curled and crested. The collections here offered will be found very choice, and are sure to give satisfaction. Zinnias succeed best in a rich, deep, loamy soil, and in a sunny situation.
4699	—Crimson 40c.			crim.		5	
4700	—Flesh-colored 40c.			flesh		5	
4701	—Lilac 40c.			lilac		5	
4702	—Purple 40c.			pur.		5	
4703	—Rose 40c.			rose		5	
4704	—Scarlet 40c.			scar.		5	
4705	—Violet 40c.			violet		5	
4706	—White 40c.			white		5	
4707	—Yellow, Sulphur 40c.			yel.		5	
4708	—Golden 40c.					5	
4709	—Mixed 30c.			mixed		5	
4710	—Pompon 50c.					5	
4711	—Large Robust 50c.					5	
4712	Dwarf Crimson 50c.			crim.	$1\frac{1}{4}$	5	
4713	—Purple 50c.			pur.		5	
4714	—Salmon 50c.			salmon		5	
4715	—Scarlet 50c.			scar.		5	
4716	—Bright Scarlet (fine) 75c.			b. scar.		5	
4717	—White 50c.			white		5	
4718	—Yellow, Sulphur 50c.			yel.		5	
4719	—Golden 50c.					5	
4720	—Mixed 40c.			mixed		5	
4720a	—Lilliput Mixed				$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
4721	—Tom Thumb White . . oz., \$1			white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
4721a	—Orange			orange		10	
4721b	—Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed		10	
4722	—Haageana, Double . . \$1.25			yel.	1	10	
4723	—Curled and Crested Orange			orange		10	
4723a	—Mixed			mixed		10	
	Collections of Zinnia, including—						
	10 vars. Beautiful Double					50	
	6 " " " "					40	
	8 " Dwarf Double					50	
	6 " " " "					40	

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
25-1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4725	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4727	<i>Aristolochia Siph</i>		hP	br. & yl.	30	25	} The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4727a	<i>elegans</i>		gP	pu. & w.	20	25	
4727b	<i>ornithocephala</i>			pur. br.		25	
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i> . oz., \$2	1	hP	white	12	10	Very beautiful foliage.
4730	<i>Balloon Vine</i> per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	†hP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary-Bird Flower</i> . oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	<i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	10	("Butterfly Pea.")
4750	<i>Clematis flammula</i>			white	15	5	} (Virgin's Bower.) Very fragrant; for other sorts, see Tree Seeds.
4752	<i>paniculata</i>	2 3			8-40	5	
4758	Large-flowering hybrids			mixed	var.	10	
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>		hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	— <i>alba</i>			white		10	
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . per oz., 75c.		†tP	pur.	20	10	} Rapid-growing; start in the house.
4769	— <i>alba</i>			white		25	
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>		hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty, and fine for baskets. The Morning Glory is good for screens. No. 4778 has very large flowers in great variety of most exquisite colorings, and handsome variegated foliage.
4776	major, Morning Glory . oz., 15c.		hA	mixed	10	5	
4777	—Double Morning Glory					10	
4778	Imperial Japanese M'n'g Glory				30	10	
4780	Mauritanicus		hP	blue	traï.	10	
<i>Cypress Vine</i>							See <i>Ipomæa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . per oz., 15c.		hA	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid-growing and free-flowering; good for screens.
4784	— <i>alba</i> " 15c.			white		5	
4786	—Mixed " 15c.			mixed		5	
4787	<i>gigantea</i>			white		5	
4795	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	3	tA	green	15-20	10	} (Climbing Hop.) 4796 has beautiful variegated foliage.
4796	—variegatus					10	
4798	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i> . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful, free-blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon-Flower." Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers. No. 4830 is the beautiful "Brazilian Morning Glory."
4800	— <i>lutea</i> " 20c.			yel.		5	
4801	<i>chrysantha</i>		†gP			10	
4802	<i>scarlatina</i>			scar.		10	
4807	<i>Horsfalliæ</i>		tP	rose	15	25	
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i>		tA	blue		5	
4810	— <i>marmorata</i>			mar.		5	
4812	<i>Nil</i>			pur.		5	
4814	<i>limbata</i> per oz., 20c.			v. & w.	5	5	
4816	<i>Mexicana grand. alba</i> " 75c.	3		white	15	10	
4817	—hybrida					10	
4820	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night) . oz., 20c.	2 3				5	
4822	hybrida "Heavenly Blue"			blue	10	25	
4824	<i>Learii</i>		gP	v. b.	15	25	
4826	<i>rubro-cœrulea</i>			b. red	8	10	
4828	— <i>alba</i>			white		10	
4830	<i>setosa</i>		tP	red		10	
4835	<i>Quamoclit</i> (Cypress Vine)						} <i>I. Quamoclit</i> is the well-known Cypress Vine; has very beautiful, bright flowers, and is deservedly popular.
4836	—White per oz., 30c.		tA	scar.	10	5	
4837	—Mixed " 30c.			white		5	
4838	—Mixed " 30c.			mixed		5	
4838	<i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> . oz. 30c.		hA	scar.		5	} Collection, including 12 varieties 50
4845	<i>Kennedya cœrulea</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	
4854	<i>Marryattæ</i>	1 3		scar.	4	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4855	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2		d. red		25	
4860	<i>Lapageria rosea</i>			rose	15	50	Beautiful greenhouse climber.



SWEET PEAS.

(*Lathyrus odoratus*.)

These exceedingly beautiful and fragrant hardy annuals are now most popular.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.—Sweet Peas succeed best in a deep, rich soil. The most approved method of cultivation is to sow in a trench 5 or 6 inches deep, covering them at first with *only one inch* of soil; then as the plants grow, fill in the earth about them *one inch at a time*. After the plants are well grown up, they should be watered copiously, and bone meal, worked into the soil about the roots, is recommended. Proper trellis or other supports should be provided.

The first sowing of Sweet Peas may be made very early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For a succession, some should be sown every few weeks afterwards. For fall flowering, they may be sown as late as July. Then again, they may be sown late in the fall for very early blooming the following spring, but in that case a dry situation is preferable, and they should be sown 4 or 5 inches deep, and not in the trench method.

THORBURN'S SELECTED SWEET PEAS.

ASSORTMENTS CONTAINING—

1	packet	each	of	40	named	varieties,	our	own	selection	.....	\$1 50
1	"	"	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	.....	80
1	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	"	"	.....	40

SIXTY NAMED VARIETIES.

Five cent packets may be had of all Sweet Peas except those otherwise marked.


		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
Adonis	Standards deep rose, wings carmine	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
Alba magnifica	Pure white, very large flower	10	15	40
Alice Eckford	Rich, cream-tinted cerise standards, white wings; very beautiful new variety	50		
Apple Blossom	Bright pink and blush, beautifully shaded	10	15	40
Blanche Burpee	Superb, pure white, immense size, perfect form	10	20	65
Blanche Ferry	Large pink and white flowers; very early; free flowering.	10	15	40
" " Extra Early	Ten days earlier than any other Sweet Pea	15	50	1 50
Blushing Beauty	Soft pink, suffused with lilac; extra large	10	20	50
Boreatton	Crimson-purple; very dark, large flowers	10	20	50
Bronze King	Standards coppery bronze; wings pure white; distinct	10	20	50
Butterfly	Pale gray, with distinct porcelain edge	10	15	40

SWEET PEAS, NAMED VARIETIES—continued.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
Captain of the Blues . . .	Bright purple and pale blue	50		
Captivation	Light magenta, self-colored; new . . . packet, 10 cts .	50		
Cardinal	Crimson scarlet	10	15	40
Countess of Aberdeen . . .	White, margined with pale pink; new . . packet, 10 cts .	50		
Countess of Radnor . . .	Standards delicate lavender; wings dark mauve; lovely .	10	20	50
Crown Jewel	Creamy white, veined with violet-rose; new . packet, 10c .	50		
Cupid	<i>Dwarf</i> white, fine for pots inside packet, 10 cts .	40	1 25	4 00
Dorothy Tennant	Standards rosy mauve; wings bluish mauve	10	20	60
Duchess of Edinburgh . . .	Scarlet, flushed with crimson	10	15	40
Duchess of York	White, suffused with delicate pink	15	30	1 00
Duke of York	Bright rosy pink standards; primrose wings, tinted white.	15	30	1 00
Duke of Clarence	Rosy claret; self-colored flower; extra large	15	20	50
Eliza Eckford	Pale rose flaked with deeper rose	15	30	1 00
Emily Eckford	Porcelain blue, suffused with reddish mauve	15	30	1 00
Emily Henderson	Splendid pure white; good for forcing	10	20	50
Empress of India	Rosy pink standards; white wings	10	15	40
Fairy Queen	White, flushed and feathered with pink	10	15	40
Firefly	Standards fiery scarlet; wings crimson scarlet	10	25	75
Gaiety	Standards white, striped rosy lilac; wings blush	10	20	60
Her Majesty	Beautiful soft rosy pink; very large flowers	10	25	75
Ignea	Fiery crimson scarlet, slightly flushed with purple	10	20	60
Indigo King	Maroon-purple standards; indigo blue wings	10	20	50
Isa Eckford	Creamy white and rosy pink	10	20	50
Lady Beaconsfield	Salmon standards, tinted rose; wings pale yellow	10	25	75
Lady Penzance	Beautiful bright rose; splendid form	10	20	60
Lemon Queen	Blush pink and lemon; very beautiful	10	20	50
Little Dorrit	Pink standards, white wings; beautiful; new . pkt., 10 cts .	60		
Lottie Eckford	Rose and white, edged with blue	10	20	50
Meteor	Bright orange-salmon standards, wings light pink	15	50	1 50
Mikado	Orange cerise ground, striped white; new . packet, 10 cts .	50		
Miss Hunt	Carmine-salmon and soft pink	10	20	50
Mrs. Eckford	White, delicately shaded with primrose	10	20	60
Mrs. Gladstone	Delicate, soft pink, with rosy blush wings	10	20	50
Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain	White, striped and flaked with bright rose	15	50	1 50
Mrs. Sankey	Very large; pure white; of most perfect form	10	20	60
Nellie Jaynes	White and light pink	10	20	50
Novelty	Scarlet, orange-tinted	15	30	1 00
Orange Prince	Orange pink, flushed with scarlet	10	20	50
Ovid	Standards and wings rosy pink, margined rose	10	20	60
Peach Blossom	Salmon pink standards; wings soft pink	10	20	60
Primrose	Pale primrose yellow; novel and distinct	10	20	50
Princess Beatrice	Delicate blush pink, marked with deeper shades	10	20	50
Princess Louise	Rosy pink standards; wings deep lilac	10	20	50
Princess May	Pale lavender; most beautiful new variety	10	20	60
Princess of Wales	White, striped lavender and mauve	10	20	50
Queen of England	Pure white flowers, of large size	10	15	40
Queen of the Isles	White and red striped and mottled	10	20	50
Red Riding Hood	Rosy pink, shading to blush white at the calyx; exceed- ingly fragrant; entirely distinct; new . packet, 25 cts .			
Rising Sun	Orange, blotched with carmine; wings blush white	10	20	50
Royal Robe	Delicate pink standards; wings soft blush pink	10	20	60
Senator	Chocolate and creamy white, mottled and blotched	10	20	60
Splendor	Coppery crimson, suffused with rosy pink; very rich	10	20	50
Stanley	Deep maroon self; large and of finest form	10	25	75
Venus	Salmon-buff; standards delicately shaded with rosy pink .	10	20	50
Vesuvius	Carmine-rose, shading to velvety violet	10	15	40
Waverley	Pale blue and rosy claret	10	15	40
White	Standard white sort	10	15	30

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURE.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per ½lb.	Per lb.
	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 40	\$0 75
THORBURN'S SPECIAL MIXED. Comprising the finest Eckford and other new and choice large-flowering varieties	10	15	25	40
Eckford's Mixed. Composed of Eckford's varieties only	10		15	25
Standard Mixed.	10		15	25

 Five cent packets may be had of all Sweet Peas except those otherwise marked.



NASTURTIUM. See page 95.



THUNBERGIA. See page 111.



POMOEA LIMBATA. See page 107.



MINA LOBATA. See page 111.



BALLOON VINE. See page 107.



COBÆA SCANDENS. See page 107.

NUMBER and NAME.

 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.	
1/2 oz., at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.								
							cts.	
Lathyrus—								
4880	Everlasting Pea, White	2	hP	white	8	10	See also Sweet Peas, page 108. Handsome perennials, producing beautiful flowers. For dwarf Sweet Pea, "Cupid," see page 109.	
4881	—Scarlet per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	scar.	. .	5	
4882	—splendens . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
4883	—Mixed per oz., 50c.	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5	
4884	Blue Lord Anson's Pea, oz., 15c.	1	3	blue	6	5		
4885	White " " " " 15c.	. .	. .	white	. .	5	
4886	Lophospermum scandens	2	3	tP	d.rose	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.
4887	Mandevillea suaveolens	gP	white	10	10	{ Beautiful greenhouse climber; very fragrant.
4888	Maurandya antirrhiniflora	1	3	†gP	pur.	. .	10	{ Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890	Barclayana . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	bl. & w.	. .	10
4892	alba . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	white	. .	10
4894	Emeryana rosea . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	rose	. .	10
4895	purpurea grandiflora . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	pur.	. .	10
4900	Mixed	mixed	. .	10	
4901	Mina lobata	tA	wh.&r.	15	10	Curious; free-bloomer; fine.
Moon-Flower.							See <i>Ipomœa Mex. grandifl. alba</i> .	
Nasturtium (Tall)—								
4902	Blood-colored per oz., 15c.	2	3	hA	d. red	5	5	{ (<i>Tropæolum majus</i> .) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower, and desirable acquisitions to grow on a trellis or fence.
4903	Orange 15c.	. .	. .	. .	orange	. .	5
4904	Yellow 15c.	. .	. .	. .	yel.	. .	5
4905	Scarlet 15c.	. .	. .	. .	scar.	. .	5
4906	Shillingi, bright yel. " 15c.	. .	. .	. .	o. yel.	. .	5
4907	Rose 15c.	. .	. .	. .	rose	. .	5
4908	Striped 15c.	. .	. .	. .	strip.	. .	5
4910	Schuerianum 15c.	. .	. .	. .	spot.	. .	5
4910a	—coccineum 15c.	. .	. .	. .	scar.	. .	5
4911	Schulzi 15c.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4911a	Edward Otto 15c.	. .	. .	. .	brown	. .	5
4912	hemisphaericum 15c.	. .	. .	. .	orange	. .	5
4912a	Mixed . per lb., 75c. " 10c.	. .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
Collections, including—								
12 vars. Nasturtium, Tall							50	
8 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "							40	
4912b	Passiflora cœrulea	hhA	blue	10	10	{ Called "Passion Flower" on account of a fancied resemblance in the flower to the appearance presented at Calvary.
4913	edulis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	white	25	10
4914	gracilis . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	10
4914a	incarnata . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	pink	25	10
4915	Phaseolus Caracalla	lilac	5	10	Curious fragrant flowers.
4915a	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>) per oz., 75c.	gP	white	6	10	{ Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty foliage.
Thunbergia alata								
4916	—alba	hhA	bff.&d.	5	5	{ Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
4918	—aurantiaca . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4920	—Bakeri . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	orange	. .	5
4922	—Fryeri . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	white	. .	5
4924	—sulphurea . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	orange	. .	5
4926	—intus alba . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	sul.	. .	5
4928	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	. .	. .	. .	p. yel.	. .	5
4930	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	mixed	. .	5	
4932	Tropæolum Canariense , oz., 50c.	yel.	10	5	{ The Canary-Bird Flower.
4936	Lobbianum Brilliant 25c.	. .	. .	. .	d. scar.	6	5
4938	—Crystal Palace 25c.	. .	. .	. .	br. red	. .	5
4940	—Asa Gray 30c.	. .	. .	. .	white	. .	10
4944	—Queen Victoria 25c.	. .	. .	. .	scar.	. .	5
4945	—fulgens 30c.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4946	—Lucifer 30c.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4948	—Spitfire 25c.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5
4949	—Crown Prince of Prussia " 30c.	. .	. .	. .	blood	. .	5
4950	—Lilli Smith 30c.	. .	. .	. .	cr. sc.	. .	5
4951	—Mixed 20c.	. .	. .	. .	mixed	. .	5
4952	Mad. Gunter Hybrids . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10
4954	pentaphyllum . . . . .	. .	. .	†gP	o. & y.	5	10
4956	tricolor grandiflorum . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	o. & p.	. .	25
Collections, including								
12 vars. Tropæolum Lobbianum							50	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "							20	

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS and FRUIT-BEARING VINES and PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>8-10</i> 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4964	Abobra <i>viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
	Balsam Pear and Apple . . .						See <i>Momordica</i> , below.
4966	Benincasa <i>cerifera</i>	yel.	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis <i>laciniosa erythrocarpa</i>	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinea <i>Indica</i>	2 3	6	10	Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972	Cucumis <i>erinaceus</i> (Hedge-hog Gourd)	hhA	yel.	8	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4973	<i>acutangulus</i> (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5
4974	<i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber) . .	2 3	..	..	10	5
4976	<i>grossulariæformis</i> (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	..	..	6	5
4978	<i>odoratissimus</i> (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4980	<i>perennis</i> (very fine)	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera <i>explodens</i>	2	hhA	..	8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis <i>lobata</i>	green	12	10	(Wild Cucumber.)
4981b	Eopepon <i>vitifolius</i>	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds—						
4982	Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work, and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4983	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
4984	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4986	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4987	Onion-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4988	Hercules' Club . . . . .	..	..	..	15	5
4989	Sugar Trough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4990	<i>lagenaria</i> (Bottle Gourd) . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4991	—Miniature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4992	Powder Horn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4993	Dipper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4994	Spoon Gourd . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4997	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	10-15	5
	Collection, including— 12 vars. Gourds, small					50	
5007	Melothria <i>scabra</i>	3	hhA	l. b.	10	10	Tropical Vine.
5008	Momordica <i>balsamina</i>	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple. (Squirting Cucumber).
5010	<i>Charantia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5012	<i>Elaterium</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5013	<i>involucrata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
5014	Mukia <i>scabrella</i>	3	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus <i>multiflorus</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	(Scarlet Runner Bean.)
5020	Scotanthus <i>tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-plant	tA	..	1	5	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-plant . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
5025	Striped Egg-plant . . . . .	..	..	strip.	2	5
5038	<i>pseudo-capsicum nanum</i> . . . .	..	gP	white	1	10
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid . . . . .	..	tA	bl.	2	10
5042	<i>robustum</i>	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046	<i>capsicastrum</i> . . . . .	..	gP	yel.	2	10
5047	<i>Hendersoni</i> . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
5047a	<i>Warscewiczoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10
	Collection, including— 6 vars. <i>Solanum</i>					45	
	Squirting Cucumber						See <i>Momordica Elaterium</i> .
5048	Trichosanthes <i>colubrina</i> . . .	3	4	10	(Snake Gourd). So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	<i>coccinea</i>	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052	<i>palmata</i>	3	..	white	..	10	
	Wild Cucumber						See <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> .



RHODANTHE MANGLESII.



HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>35</i> 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5054	Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	5	Exceedingly graceful plants, with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decorations. The flower heads should be gathered when young, if to be preserved.
5056	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5057	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5058	—Double Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
5059	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5060	Ammobium alatum	hhP	..	2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5062	Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5065	—violacea . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5
5066	—carnea . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
5070	—striata . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
5071	—nana compacta rubra . . . . .	..	..	v. red	1/2	5
5072	— — alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5073	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	5
5075	aurea superba . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Globe Amaranth					30	
5076	Helichrysum bracteatum	yel.	2	5	("Eternal Flowers.") All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.
5078	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5079	—astrosanguineum . . . . .	..	..	d. red	1	5
5080	—atrococcineum . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	5
5081	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	2	5
5082	macranthum . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5089	monstrosum, Double . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5100	—Dwarf, Double . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	5
	Collections Helichrysum, including						
	12 vars. Double					50	
	10 " "					45	
	8 " "					40	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5107	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5108	corymbiflorum . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5110	Rhodanthe maculata	2 3	..	r. & w.	..	10	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5115	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
5118	Manglesii . . . . .	..	..	r. & w.	1/2	10
5119	Shortia Californica	hA	yel.	1	5	Handsome yellow Everlasting.
5120	Xeranthemum annuum	2	..	pur.	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5125	—multiflorum . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
5126	— — album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
	Collection, including—						
	6 vars. Xeranthemum					30	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these Grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<i>3/4</i> oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5128	* <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130	<i>pulchella</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5132	<i>minutiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
5136	* <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP	..	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138	<i>Arundo Donax</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
5140	*— <i>fol. variegata</i>	10	} Fine subtropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5144	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5	
5150	<i>Briza geniculata</i>	2	1	5	} (Quaking Grass.) No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152	<i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5154	<i>maxima</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	5
5158	<i>Bryzopyrum siculum</i>	3/4	5	} Dwarf species of Spike Grass.
5160	<i>Bromus brizæformis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	5
5162	<i>macrostachyus</i>	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5164	<i>madritensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5165	<i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>	tP	25	} Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5166	<i>Chloris barbata vera</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
5168	<i>truncata</i>	3/4	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5170	<i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	1	5
5172	<i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	1 1/2	5	} (Job's Tears.) So called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5174	<i>aurea zebrina</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
5175	<i>Cryptopyrum Richardsoni</i>	2	2	10	} Very fine grass.
5175a	<i>Cynosurus elegans</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	5
5176	<i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	..	1	5	} (Crab or Yard Grass.) <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a	<i>corocana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5176b	<i>Indica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5178	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	hP	..	4	5	} From the Crimea. Odd.
5180	<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	
5182	<i>amabilis</i>	5	} (Love Grass.) Pretty Grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5184	<i>maxima</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5185	<i>suaveolens</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5188	<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5	} (Plume Grass.) A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190	*— <i>foliis variegatis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
5192	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i>	5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5196	<i>Festuca glauca</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10
5198	<i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i>	tP	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202	<i>latifolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	8	10
5205	* <i>Gynerium argenteum</i>	5	} (Pampas Grass.) This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5207	*— <i>fol. variegatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
5207a	*— <i>roseum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
5208	<i>jubatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
5212	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	hA	..	2	5	} (Squirrel-tail Grass.)
5213	<i>Isolepis gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1/2	10
5216	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2	5	} (Hare's-tail Grass.)
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	3	5
5225	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	hA	..	4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226	<i>sulcatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small>At 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>							
5228	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	hA	apet.	1 1/2	5	} Ornamental grass. 5228a has beautiful crimson plumes.
5228a	<i>Ruppellianum</i> (new) . . . . .	. .	. .	crim.	3	25	
5229	<i>Poa amabilis</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	apet.	2	5	Pretty for bouquets.
5230	<i>Setaria macrochaeta</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	1 1/2	5	Ornamental grass.
5234	* <i>Stipa pennata</i>	2	hP	. .	. .	5	} (Feather Grass.) Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	<i>elegantissima</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	
5237	<i>Tricholæna violacea</i>	2 3	. .	. .	. .	10	A very pretty grass.
5242	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i> . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	4	5	(Sesame Grass.) Singular.
5248	<i>Zea Japonica</i>	2	. .	. .	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. <i>Z. Japonica</i> has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	
5256	Cuzko . . . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5	

COLLECTIONS.

25 varieties grasses, Ornamental	\$0 75
12 " " " " " " " " " " " "	50

PALM SEEDS.

The Palm seeds we offer are imported direct from approved sources in Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and the West Indies, and are unexcelled in quality and purity. Fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, as the various species mature, but the greater number come during the spring and summer.

		Pkt.	100 seeds.			Pkt.	100 seeds.
Areca	<i>Baueri</i>	12 seeds,	\$0 25	\$1 25	Dracæna	<i>Draco</i>	15 seeds, \$0 25 \$1 50
"	<i>lutescens</i>	12 "	25	1 25	"	<i>rubra</i>	25 " 25 75
"	<i>rubra</i>	12 "	25	1 25	"	<i>Veitchii</i>	25 " 25 75
"	<i>sapida</i>	8 "	10	1 00	Geonoma	<i>Schottiana</i>	8 " 25 2 50
Brahea	<i>edulis</i>	4 "	25	5 00	Kentia	<i>Belmoreana</i>	12 " 25 1 50
"	<i>filifera</i> (Washingtonia)	25 "	10	30	"	<i>Forsteriana</i>	12 " 25 1 50
"	<i>robusta</i>	15 "	10	60	"	<i>Canterburyana</i> (Um-	
Chamærops	<i>Canariensis</i>	8 "	10	1 00		<i>brella Palm</i>)	12 " 50 3 00
"	<i>elegans argentea</i>	12 "	25	1 25	"	<i>Morei</i>	10 " 50 4 00
"	<i>excelsa</i>	25 "	10	30	Latania	<i>Borbonica</i>	12 " 10 50
"	<i>humilis</i>	20 "	10	40	Musa	<i>Ensete</i> (Abyssinian Ba-	
Cocos	<i>australis</i>	8 "	25	2 50		<i>nana</i>)	10 " 25 2 00
"	<i>Bonnettii</i>	8 "	25	2 50	Oreodoxa	<i>regia</i> (Royal Palm)	8 " 10 1 00
"	<i>campestris</i>	10 "	25	2 25	Pandanus	<i>utilis</i> (Screw Pine)	15 " 25 1 25
"	<i>plumosa</i>	10 "	25	2 25	Phoenix	<i>Canariensis</i>	12 " 10 60
"	<i>flexuosa</i>	10 "	25	2 25	"	<i>dactylifera</i> (Date Palm)	12 " 10 50
"	<i>Weddelliana</i>	8 "	25	2 50	"	<i>reclinata</i>	15 " 25 1 25
Corypha	<i>australis</i> (Cabbage				"	<i>rupicola</i>	10 " 25 2 00
	<i>Palm</i>)	10 "	10	60	"	<i>tenuis</i>	8 " 10 1 00
Cycas	<i>revoluta</i>				Ptychosperma	<i>Alexandræ</i>	12 " 25 1 50
Dracæna	<i>australis</i>	20 "	10	25	Seaforthia	<i>elegans</i>	8 " 10 1 00
"	<i>indivisa</i>	25 "	10	25	Thrinax	<i>argentea</i>	12 " 25 1 25
"	<i>lineata</i>	25 "	10	25			

HONORS TO J. M. THORBURN & CO. FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE . .

The **FIRST PREMIUM (\$100)** was awarded to J. M. THORBURN & Co. at the American Institute Fair, 1896, for an exhibit of 214 varieties of Vegetables, grown entirely from their own **HIGH-CLASS SEEDS.**

The Bronze Medal of Excellence was also awarded to J. M. THORBURN & Co. for a remarkable exhibit of their celebrated **GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.**



DRACÆNA INDIVISA LINEATA.



PHENIX CANARIENSIS.

For List and Prices of
Palm Seeds, see page 115.



LATANIA BORBONICA.



ARECA BAUERI.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

Gladioli should be planted from the last of April to the middle of June, from 4 to 5 inches deep. The bulbs should be taken up after the frost has wilted the foliage.

VARIOUS MIXED GLADIOLUS.

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Varieties of Red and			
Scarlet	\$0 35	\$1 50	\$10 00
White and Light. Stan-			
dard selection	45	2 25	18 00
White and Light. Extra			
fine, for florists' use	75	4 00	32 00
Striped and Variegated	50	2 75	22 00
Pink	45	2 25	18 00

	Doz.	100	1,000
Mixed Yellow and Orange	\$0 60	\$3 00	\$26 00
Hybrids. All colors	35	1 50	10 00
Finest Selected Seed-			
lings. All colors	40	1 75	12 00
Lemoine's. Fine. Bright			
coloring and odd mark-			
ings	45	2 00	15 00

COLLECTIONS—OUR OWN SELECTION.

12 Named Varieties	for \$0 75
12 Fine Named Varieties	" 1 00

12 Extra Fine Named Varieties	for \$1 50
Collection of 50 Named Sorts	" 4 00

The prices herein quoted do not include transportation charges.

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

	Each	Doz.
Addison. Dark amaranth, with white stripes	\$0 10	\$0 75
Admiral Courbet. Extraordinary early variety; tall, very fine spike of large, well-shaped, carmine-violet flowers; the lower petals have a white blotch, streaked with cherry-rose	10	75
Agatha. Rose, suffused with lake, flamed with carmine-amaranth, clear yellow spots	10	75
Ambroise Verschaffelt. Rosy carmine, flamed with garnet, large rose blotch	15	1 25
Andromede. Very tall spike of well-shaped flowers of a fine rose color, slightly tinted with carmine and profusely streaked with white; large yellow blotch; fine	20	2 00
Angele. White; showy and effective	10	75
Apollon. Rosy lilac, with a large, light rose blotch, finely striped white in the center	10	75
Arsinoe. Fine satin rose, flamed with bright carmine	10	1 00
Atlas. Well-furnished spike, with numerous large flowers; transparent white, slightly tinged with lilac, and conspicuously striped with bright violet	25	2 50
Belle Gabrielle. Fresh lilac-rose, shading off to bright rose	10	75
Brechleyensis. Bright vermilion; fine for massing in beds per 100, \$1.50	05	40
Canova. White, mottled rosy lake	15	1 25
Cleopatra. Soft lilac, the lower petals of a darker hue, suffused with violet; purple feathered blotch	10	75
Constance. Of semi-dwarf habit, very vigorous; well furnished spikes of amaranth-red flowers, with a small creamy white blotch; very effective and distinct	10	1 00
Delila. Very finely arranged spike of large, bright rose flowers, streaked and flamed with carmine; very large pure white blotch	25	2 50
Daphnis. Very tall and compact spike of large, well-shaped flowers of a fine, rosy salmon, flamed in and outside of the outer divisions with slaty violet, blotch white, more or less conspicuous; streaked white	15	1 25
Doctor Hogg. Well-shaped spike, with open flowers to the extent of a foot in length; flowers tolerably large, well-opened, banded and striped slatish purple	20	2 00

	Each	Doz.
Doctor Lindley. Delicate rose, shading off to bright rose, flamed with carmine-cherry	\$0 15	\$1 25
Elizabeth. Dark rose, flamed with bright carmine-purple; large purple carmine blotch, with white stripes	10	75
Etandard. White, slightly suffused with carmine	10	75
Eugene Ramey. Dwarf, splendid spike, very straight and firm; flowers large, purplish amaranth, with a sheen of ivory lilac, edges slightly mottled with slate; novel and distinct shade	10	75
Fatma. Very large flowers of ivory-white ground, profusely striped and suffused with bright, rosy salmon; violet blotch on creamy ground	10	75
Felicien David. Cherry; light carmine, feathered white blotch	10	75
Feu follet. Well opened flowers, with ivory-white throat, richly tinted and striped with carmine at the edges of the sepals	10	75
Galilee. Brilliant currant-red, flamed dark crimson	10	75
Ida. White ground, slightly tinted with rose, flamed with carmine-rose, lower petals light yellow	10	75
Lamarck. Very long spike of large flowers, cherry color, slightly tinted with orange, blazed with red, center well lighted; large, pure white stain; very fine plant	10	75
Latone. Tall and very compact spike; fine flowers, of a delicate rose, with creamy white blotches and stripes	15	1 25
Le Poussin. Light red, white blotch	10	75
Loredan. Compact, well arranged spike, with bright cherry-rose colored flowers, speckled creamy white and slightly shaded with slate color at the edges of the petals; pretty and very distinct	10	1 00
Mme. Furtado. Fine rose, shading off to rosy white; flamed with rubv	10	75
Maria Dumortier. White, slightly streaked with rose; violet-purple blotch; quite distinct	10	75
Moliere. Cherry, with large, pure white blotch	10	75
Noemi. Light rosy lilac	10	75
Pericles. Light rose, flamed with carmine-purple; large, pure white blotch	10	75

FINE NAMED HYBRID GLADIOLUS—continued.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Phidias. Very brilliant purple ground, slightly tinted with violet; large, pure white blotch, feathered with carmine-cherry; very showy	\$0 10	\$0 75	Sir Joseph Paxton. Scarlet-rose, slightly tinged with light orange, veined with carmine on white ground; very fine	\$0 10	\$0 75
Reverend Berkeley. Light rose, tinted with violet-carmine; feathered, white blotch	10	75	Splendens. Tall spike furnished with handsome cinnabar red flowers; blotch pale yellow on one or several sepals	20	2 00
Robert Fortune. Orange-lake, shading off to purple-crimson, veined white	10	75	Teresita. Lovely and very distinct flower; upper petals of pure white, suffused with rose and striped carmine at the edges; lower petals pale rose, largely blotched and striped with bright violet; stamens white	10	75
Roi Leopold. Blush-rose, slightly suffused with orange and shaded deep currant-red; white blotch	10	75	Thalia. White, flamed and streaked with carmine; very fine	10	75
Romulus. Very brilliant dark red; large pure white blotch; large white lines on the lower petals; very showy	10	75	Themis. Fine spike of delicate satin-rose colored flowers, flushed with carmine; cream-colored blotch	10	75
Schiller. Sulphur, with large carmine blotch	15	1 25	Thunberg. Light orange-shaded cherry; blotch pure white	10	75
Seduction. Splendid spike, with rosy salmon-colored flowers; very bright and open, of a delicate pearly rose; throat very clear, with large white blotch, feathered carmine	15	1 25	Titania. Beautiful tall spike; extra large flowers of creamy salmon, flamed cherry	15	1 25
Snow White. Superb pure white	25	2 50	Ulysses. Satin-rose, beautiful shade	20	2 00
			Virginalis. Pure white, bordered and flamed with carmine	15	1 25

LILIES. (LILIUM.)

These require very little care. The principal thing, indeed, to be attended to is to forbear disturbing them too often. *L. auratum* cannot bear manure; ordinary light soil suits them best. We call particular attention to the *L. speciosum* (Japan Lilies), which are, next to *L. auratum*, the most magnificent species. Lilies should be planted deep, not less than 6 inches, and, although hardy, are benefited by a light covering.

If ordered by mail, add 3 cents each for those marked thus (*); others from 1 to 2 cents each for postage.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
*Auratum (Golden-Banded Lily). The grandest of all hardy Lilies. First size, 7 to 9 in.	\$0 12	\$1 25	Hansoni. Reddish orange, purple-dotted flowers; 3 to 4 ft. high	\$0 85	\$9 00
Extra large, 9 to 11 in.	20	1 75	*Humboldtii. Orange-red, with claret-colored dots; 4 to 5 ft. high	20	2 00
Mammoth size, 11 to 13 in.	30	3 00	Krameri. White, slightly tinged with red; sweet-scented	15	1 50
" macranthum. Magnificent flowers of perfect form	40	4 00	Leichtlinii. Canary yellow, with crimson spots; 2 to 3 ft. high	40	4 00
* " rubro vittatum. Very large flowers; bright spot; magnificent variety	75	7 50	*Longiflorum. Pure white trumpet of large size	10	1 00
* " pictum. Has larger dots of red than the common <i>Auratum</i>	40	4 00	*Speciosum album præcox. Beautiful pure white flowers; 2 to 3 ft. high	20	2 00
*Brownii. Creamy white, shaded with chocolate-crimson; an extra large and always rare Lily; 2½ ft.	40	4 00	" rubrum. Red spotted	15	1 50
Colchicum. Citron, with black spots	1 25		" " Melpomene. Very dark red	20	2 00
Elegans, Red	10	1 00	*Tigrinum (Tiger Lily). Orange-salmon; 3 ft. high	08	75
" "Alice Wilson." Large flowers of a pure yellow color; very rare	75	8 00	" splendens. Rich scarlet, with black spots; finest of all Tiger Lilies	08	75
Giganteum. White, striped crimson; extra size	3 50		" flore pleno. New double Tiger Lily	10	1 00

AMARYLLIS.

These bulbs, which are so remarkable for their beautiful flowers, should, most of them, be cultivated indoors, and but moderately watered, unless they show indications of flowering. The soil suitable for their culture is a good loam, with one-fourth part of leaf-mould or pulverized manure, and a proportion of sand.

	Each		Each
Aulica (Lily-of-the-Palace). Superb	\$1 25	Longifolia alba. White	\$0 30
Crocea. Scarlet, with white eye	1 25	" rosea. Rose	30
Equestre. (Barbadoes Lily.) Brilliant orange-scarlet, white throat; fine . . . per doz., \$1.50	15	Macrantha. Fine red . . . per doz., \$1.25	12
Johnsonii. Crimson, striped white . doz., \$5	50	Regina. Red and white . . . per doz., \$2.50	25
Lutea (Sternbergia). Bright yellow . doz., \$1	10	Hybrids of Vittata. Red, white-striped	50

BEGONIAS. (TUBEROUS-ROOTED.)

	Each	Doz.
Single Red, Scarlet, Rose, White, Yellow, and Mixed	\$0 10	\$1 00
Double White, Yellow, and Scarlet	25	2 50

DWARF FRENCH CANNAS.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.	100
Italia. Leaves musa-like, almost upright, bright green, white bordered; stems up to 9 feet high, numerous; spikes gigantic, about 16 inches long, with a number of flowers which are very large, with petals measuring about 4 to 5 inches, of scarlet color, with a broad yellow border. It flowers continually from the spring to the autumn, and probably also during winter indoors.			Alphonse Bouvier. Rich brilliant crimson; foliage rich, deep green. 6 to 7 ft.	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
Austria. Leaves musa-like, light green, very numerous and fine; stems about 9 feet high, very numerous and compact; flowers very large and compact, of a canary yellow color, with a silver hue, inside slightly dotted with brown. It flowers from April to December. Most magnificent for groups.		1 00	Charles Henderson. Fine crimson color. Compact and uniform, rarely exceeding 3½ ft. in height	15	1 50	10 00
Ami Pichon. The flowers, which are of a very large size, are of a bright crimson, with very deep crimson markings; the habit of the plant is strong, of symmetrical growth, about 5 feet high, with rich, deep green foliage.	15	\$1 50	Madame Crozy. Flowers dazzling scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. 4 ft.	15	1 50	8 00
Admiral Avellan. Dark leaved; rich orange-scarlet color, overlaid with salmon; erect, growing about 5 feet high, and always forming fine, symmetrical plants.	15	1 50	Egandale. An especially valuable bedding variety; dark foliage and large cherry red flowers. 4 ft.	15	1 50	10 00
Queen Charlotte. Resembles the Madame Crozy, but has a much wider band of yellow around each petal.	15	1 50	Explorateur Crampbell. Bright orange-crimson, with deep crimson markings; foliage green. 4 ft.	15	1 50	10 00
			Florence Vaughan. Bright, rich golden yellow, spotted with bright red; foliage rich green. 3 ft.	15	1 50	10 00
			Paul Marquant. Flowers bright salmon-scarlet, passing to rosy carmine; foliage dark green. 3 to 3½ feet.	15	1 50	10 00
			Rose Unique. The nearest approach to a rose color yet introduced; of a remarkably vigorous but dwarf growth, attaining a height of 3½ feet.	15	1 50	
			Souvenir de Antoine Crozy. The flowers are large, with well-rounded petals, which are of intense scarlet-crimson, rich and dazzling, bordered with a broad, rich golden yellow border. 3 ft.	15	1 50	

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
Bright Pink. Very beautiful.	\$0 20	\$2 00	Red and Light Yellow Variegated.	\$0 20	\$2 00
Canary Yellow. Extra fine.	20	2 00	Scarlet. Brilliant color.	20	2 00
Dark Maroon. With white markings.	20	2 00	Unique. Light yellow; very fine.	20	2 00
White. Shading to rose and purple.	20	2 00	Variegated. Very fine.	20	2 00
Dwarf Blue. Extra fine.	20	2 00	Cactus, White.	20	2 00
Guiding Star. Small, white flowers; fine for cutting.	20	2 00	" Bright Red.	20	2 00
			Mixed. per 100, \$10.	15	1 50

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND ROOTS.

	Each	Doz.	100		Each	Doz.	100
Caladium esculentum. Splendid summer foliage plant. Start in frames and transplant; large size.	\$0 15	\$1 50		Pancratium maritimum (Sea Daffodil). Fragrant; white.	\$0 20	\$2 00	
Cinnamon Vine (<i>Dioscorea batatas</i> ; Chinese Yam). The so-called "Cinnamon Vine," from the odor of cinnamon emitted by the flowers; fine for trellis work. Roots.	05	60	\$3 50	" Caribbæum. (Spider Lily).	15	1 50	
Crinum major. Immense size.	1 00			Pæonia Chinensis, White.	30	3 00	
Gloxinias. Fine mixed.	10	1 00	6 00	" " Crimson.	30	3 00	
Hemerocallis (Day Lily).	20	2 00		" " Pink.	30	3 00	
Hyacinthus candicans. A snow white summer-flowering giant Hyacinth. 3 to 4 ft.	05	30	1 50	" " Mixed.	20	2 00	
Imantophyllum miniatum. Rich cluster of orange-crimson flowers; for pots.	1 00			" arborea (Tree Pæony).	2 00		
Iris Germanica. Finest mixed, all colors.	06	50	2 50	" tenuifolia. Single; bright crimson.	50		
" Kæmpferi. Beautiful Japan Iris. Mixed.	08	60	3 50	Tigridia grandiflora alba. White Tiger Flower. Plant all in spring.	08	60	\$4 00
Madeira Vine. Small size.	05	50		" pavonia. Red Tiger Flower.	05	45	3 00
" " Large size.	10	1 00		" conchiflora. Yellow Tiger Flower.	05	45	3 00
Montbretia crocosmiæflora. Orange, spotted with purple.	05	40	2 50	" Canariensis. Pale yellow, spotted.	10	75	3 00
Nerine Japonica (Japan Spider Lily). Purplish red; beautiful.	10	1 00		" lilacea. Rosy carmine, variegated with white.	10	75	3 00
				Tuberose, Tall Double.	05	35	1 50
				" Dwarf Double Pearl Albino. Early single white.	05	35	1 50
				" Variegated-leaved Single.	05	40	2 00
				Zephyranthes Atamasco (Atamasco Lily). Fine white.	05	40	2 50

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FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.
<p>Sow in Hotbed. Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hotbed. Early Beans Early Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Parsley Peas Pepper Potatoes Radish Tomato</p>	<p>Sow in Hotbed. Sweet Corn Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato</p> <p>Sow in Open Ground. Asparagus English Beans Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Early Lettuce Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Peas Pepper Potatoes Radish Spinach Sage Sweet Peas</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Rhubarb Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash Herbs</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Okra Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip</p>	<p>Sow in Open Ground. Cabbage for cold-frames Cauliflower for cold-frames Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cress Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas</p>
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